THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Evening Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., September 3, 1870.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The head notes of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, for the last term, are now ready, in pamphlet form, at this office. Price, one dollar.

Judge Clark's Letter on the Wrong of Seating Minority Men in the Legislature.

We give up our editorial space this afternoon to Judge Clark's able and conclusive letter against the practice of seating minority men in the Legislature. The practical point sought is, that the evil and illegal matter may not ripen into a precedent, but that it may die with this Legislature.

The Judge was one of the original Codifiers, and the author of the section of the Code which has been misconstrued into authorizing the great legislative wrong. He shows that it was not meant to apply to legislators, and by its own terms cannot apply to them. He shows that the practice of seating minority men is alike unconstitutional and unparliamentary, and that it invades directly the rights of the people.

One wrong leads to another. It has lead to the great outrage of paying the men, lately seated, for the entire legislative term, when, during a large part of the time, other men served and drew pay, and they themselves were at home pursuing their avocations, and making money in other ways. They were defeated in the elections and they, nor their constituents, ever dreamed of the possibility of taking seats to which they were not elected.

It is believed that this back pay of members for time they did not serve, and when other members who have served, will cost the state between $30,000 and $40,000.

The matter is a very grave one, and we commend Judge Clark's letter for general and close perusal.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CLARK.

The Gross Wrong of Seating Minority Members in the Legislature.

Editors Constitution: As I have designed, for some time, for reasons both public and private, to publish an exposition of section 1210 of Irwin's Code, *when* the voice of reason and law would be heard, I have determined to delay no longer, lest that much desired period will not occur within my lifetime. I deem it important that the meaning, intent and effect of that section all be now placed on the record, with the hope that it will not be perverted in the future, and that the actions of the present Legislature, under it, shall not go for a precedent. It is that section which is sought to confer the power and the obligation to seat *minority*. My reason for appearing over my own signature is, that the section *belongs* to that part of the Code, assigned to me in the distribution of labor, and stands now on the statute book as it came from my pen. It also originated with me, and was *designed* merely to remedy a particular mischief, and that mischief was, that *occasionally*, in some county, from accident or design, ineligible county officers were elected, particularly clerks and sheriffs. A consequence of this was the loss of a term or terms of the Superior and Inferior Courts. The theory of the section was, that as *these* officers were merely ministerial, and their election given to the people, from *motives* of public policy, and not of constitutional obligation, and that one competent man could discharge the duties as well as another, the regular *administration of law* should not be interfered with by the election of ineligible persons, as is everywhere, as in some instances, it had been done for this purpose. It never occurred to me that by any probability it could be tortured into an application to any other class of officers except Justices of the Inferior Courts, Ordinaries and Justices of the Peace. These latter held judicial offices of minor importance, of limited jurisdiction, were amenable to a higher jurisdiction by writs of *certiorari* and finally, although judicial in their nature, and should be held by any voter, and were really *mere county* officers. No other effect was intended to be given to the section, and I am confident it was so understood by all of the commissioners to codify by the committee of the Legislature to examine the code, or by the Legislature in accepting it. It could not have been otherwise, for the simple reason, that such legislation plainly violated the constitution which powers had been expressly denied to the Legislature by the fundamental law of the country, both State and national.

To arrive at a proper conclusion, it will be necessary to test the section by the State constitution of 1868, and by the constitution of the United States, to see what offices it cannot apply to. It cannot to the office of Governor, for he must be elected by a majority vote. It cannot to Senators and Representatives in Congress, for a majority of the State Legislature must elect, and each house of Congress is the judge of the election and qualification of its own members. It cannot to Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, to Attorney and Solicitor General, for they are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. It cannot to the members of the Legislature, for each house thereof "shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualification of its members," and this settles the matter as to members of the Legislature, without raising and discussing the question as to whether a member of the Legislature fills *an office* within the meaning of the constitution and the section under consideration. At this point I had better introduce said section, as I have not already done so. It reads as follows: "If at any popular election to fill any office the person elected is ineligible under the foregoing rules, the person having the next highest number of votes who is eligible, wherever a *plurality* elects, shall be declared elected, and be qualified and commissioned to such *office*." Taking this section in its broadest sense, and without regard to its conflict with the State constitution in its application to members of the Legislature, there is one word which demonstrates it has no such application. That is the word "commission." The officer who can be superseded by a minority man must be one who requires not only qualification, but commission. Each house being the sole judges of "the qualifications of its members," dispenses with anything like a commission for a member of the Legislature coming from any source. Each house must be satisfied of the election of a member, and that depends upon testimony satisfactory to the body. The *prima facie* evidence is the certificate from the consolidating managers of the election, or from the Secretary of State, taken from the election returns in his office. Neither is a commission. A commission must come from some person duly qualified to commission. There is no person qualified to commission a member of the Legislature. The evidence that he is legally elected by his constituents, to be judged of by the house of which he is a member, is his right to sit, and that is nothing like a commission. So that the section by its own terms does not embrace members of the General Assembly. If further demonstration was necessary, it is to be found in section 9 of the constitution, on franchise and elections, which says: "Returns of election for all *civil officers* elected by the people, who are to be commissioned by the Governor, and also for *the members of the General Assembly*, shall be made to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided by law." This clause makes two clear and broad distinctions. The first is, that members of the General Assembly are not, in the common sense, "civil officers;" the second is, that they require no commissions like civil officers. But the question now presents itself, Is *any law of any* Legislature, which prescribes a standard for adjudging the qualifications of the General Assembly, constitutional? If so, then the law is superior to the constitution when one Legislature by a law binds its successors, and *that law* is the test, and not the constitution when each house is bound hand and foot, and made to seat a man that the law says shall be seated, and all power in this respect given to each house by the constitution is destroyed. What becomes of the power granted to each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members? Each member of each house, in his own conscience, may adopt as his standard some unconstitutional law, or any other void or absurd test; but is he discharging his constitutional duty and complying with his oath in so doing? He may act the fool or the madman if he pleases, but this does not satisfy the constitution or reason, or justice. It is not action on such a basis; if such can be said to be a basis. I would, if allowed, correct. We are not without precedent on this question. It comes from England, the United States, and the several States. The practice for more than a century has been to seat the man, if eligible, who receives a majority of the legal votes. If an election is contested and the man, upon investigation, who *appears* to have received a minority, did *really* receive a majority, he is seated. If it is too doubtful for the body to decide the question, it is referred back to the voters, and a new election required. If the man having a majority of the legal votes is from any cause ineligible, it is likewise referred back, for in no event is it consistent with the true principle of representation to admit as a representative any man who has not received a majority of the legal votes. It is charged that the United States House of Representatives has since the war admitted to seats minority men. This may be true in point of fact, but not of precedent or principle. They were admitted because they had, in the judgment of the house, received in reality a majority of the legal votes. That judgment may have been wrong, or false, or an usurpation, but the house in so adjudging assumed to adhere to the correct principle. It is thus no precedent, outrageous as these acts may have been, for the action of the present General Assembly. That action, in view of the history of the people's rights, is simply monstrous. There is no word at my command—perhaps not in the whole lexicon—sufficiently forcible and expressive with which to condemn it in *decent* terms. There have been and are now members of the present General Assembly who were defeated by hundreds, yes, by thousands, of legal voters. Such an act by the House of Commons in monarchical England, would produce, if persisted in, a revolution, which might, in the result, deprive the usurpers of their heads. The recurrence to a celebrated precedent may be useful. It is the case of the notorious John Wilkes in the House of Commons. He had been expelled from his seat, and after his expulsion he was twice elected and rejected. He was elected the third time, when the house passed the resolution directing the clerk of the Crowa to amend the return by erasing the name of Mr. Wilkes, and inserting that of Colonel Luttrell, who accordingly took his seat in April, 1869. At that election, Wilkes had received upwards of 1,100 votes, and Luttrell upwards of 300. Lord Chatham, on moving an address to the throne, January 9th, 1770, presented an amendment so as to embrace the act of the House of Commons whereby "the subject was refused his common rights, and the electors of Middlesex deprived of their free choice of a representative." Lord Chatham accompanied the address with a speech, in the course of which he said: "Power without right is the most odious and detestable object that can be offered to the human imagination. Are all the generous efforts of our ancestors—are all those glorious contests, by which they meant to secure to themselves and transmit to their posterity a known law as a certain rule of living, reduced to this conclusion, that instead of the arbitrary power of a King, we must submit to the arbitrary power of a House of Commons? If this be true, what benefit do we derive from the exchange? Tyranny, my lords, is detestable in every shape, but in none so formidable as when it is assumed and exercised by a *number* of tyrants. If this question be given up, the the free-holders of England are reduced to a condition baser than the pensantry of Poland. If they desert their own cause, they deserve to be slaves. Unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it, and this I know, my lords, that where law ends tyranny begins."

Lord Campbell, in commenting upon this case, in his lives of the Chancellors, says: "That the House of Commons acted illegally and unconstitutionally in expelling Mr. Wilkes for a supposed offense committed before his election, and in seating Mr. Luttrell as representative from Middlesex." The principles laid down by Lord Chatham, and his denunciation of the seating of Mr. Luttrell by the House of Commons, in the *last* century, apply with equal force to the action of the Georgia Legislature in *this*. The case of Mr. Fox will also illustrate the high regard which our English ancestors had for the rights of a majority. "After an exciting contest Mr. Fox was returned, for Westminster, by a majority of 235. His appointee, Sir Cecil Wray, demanded a revision or scrutiny of the polls, involving enormous expense, and a delay, perhaps, of years in taking testimony. Mr. Fox, meanwhile, was returned as a member for the borough of Kirkwell, in the Orkney isles, and was enabled to join in the debate. The purpose was simply to delay Mr. Fox in taking his seat by a pretense. The contest lasted nine months, and was decided in his favor. The presiding officer at the election lent himself to this design, and Mr. Fox recovered of him, as damages, £2,000, and a law was passed by Parliament providing against abuses of this kind."

There was then a property qualification for voters in England, and there is a property qualification now, but reduced to an almost nominal amount. With this exception the principles governing representation in the House of Commons in England are the same that pertains in the United States Congress, and the Legislatures of the several States. The late war, with all its disastrous consequences, did not destroy these principles as to entranchised people.

Having given a history of the section in question, and the principles which should govern it, the history of the actions of the Legislature under it becomes important, and these will show that Democrats and Republicans are alike guilty of a violation of this most sacred right of the people. The honor of its invention, which counts entirely on its ingenuity, belongs to the present Attorney General, the Hon. H. P. Farrow. When the election was pending for April, 1868, under the control of the military, he was then the chief of the Loyal Union Leagues in the State of Georgia. He printed and circulated among "the faithful," instructions for their government in that election. In it he said in substance, they must be very cautious as to the eligibility of their candidates, for that the Democrats had many ineligible candidates, and in their stead, if elected, the next highest would be seated by virtue of said section 121. This document, like many others, found its way into the camp of the enemy, and while I admit "it is lawful to be taught by an enemy," yet I object to this style of teaching. When the Legislature assembled, the expectations of Colonel Farrow were not realized, and the Legislature was rather *more* Democratic than Republican, and a majority of the Senate, without regard to party, was opposed to that celebrity of reconstruction, the Senator from the First District. Every Senator, nearly, from personal considerations, wanted Bradley out, and a majority wanted his opponent, Hon. Rufus E. Lester, in. Here was an opportunity to get an objectionable man out, and an unobjectionable one in. The Republicans hid the authority of Colonel Farrow for this action, and the Democrats would risk everything to get Colonel Lester in—it was such a good swap. That was done, and established for a precedent. The next thing on this line, chronologically, was the expulsion of all the negro members. That was resolved on, and, once effected, precedent required the seating of the next highest, which was done by the wholesale. Thus each branch of the General Assembly glided unconsciously, and almost imperceptibly, into the perpetration of that monstrous outrage on popular rights. Bradley may have been ineligible; all the negro members may have been in the same condition; but this did not make eligible their *minority* opponents. There was no pretense that the voters were not legal, for every member was voted for or against by the same class of voters, and derived his authority to sit from a common source. Yet men were admitted as Representatives whom said legal voters declared they would *not have* as such by large majorities. This, of course, sorely offended the Republican party. What they proposed to do if they had the power, had been done to them by the Democrats. This was not in the programme. They thus had the right side of the issue, but were estopped from denouncing the consequences of their own precept. But nevertheless human nature, and politician like, they did so, and made it the subject of grave complaint to Congress. Congress believed, and prescribed a remedy for this real, as well as other supposed diseases, in the Georgia body politic. It now was the Republican turn again to *manufacture* a majority by virtue of the all powerful and healing 12lst section. They could not carry their point, however, without the aid of the military. Certain members could be displaced only by the punch of the bayonet. General Terry ordered a military commission to try the eligibility of these certain members. These certain members were declared, by *military* edict, ineligible, but the commission went no further. This made a vacuum, and as in atmospheric law the cold air rushed in to fill the vacuum. Each house did what the General left undone, and among this doing was the seating of the United States Postmaster of this place and his deputy—both defeated candidates for the very seats, before a constituency established by their party, which they now fill. The crowning act of this folly is the proposition before the house on Thursday last to pay these conscripted, these tales members, their back pay. And my old friend Joe Armstrong, from Dooly, is reported as saying he had been knocking at the door all the time for his seat to which he was legally entitled, and the back pay he must have for such a violation of *his* rights. What has he to say about the rights of the prostrate, unrepresented majority of Dooly county? Such members of the General Assembly are in the fix of the prosecutor in an assault and battery case, who did not know how badly he had been beaten until he heard his wrongs repeated by his ingenious and eloquent counsel. Until the military commission spoke, these gentlemen were in blissful ignorance of the rights they had been deprived of. The whole affair would be farcical if we could be blind to the tragical. It may be fun to the conscripted, but it is death to the proscribed, and the unfortunate tax-payers.

It may be appropriately asked if such are my opinions, and I feel an obligation to speak out, why I did not do so before? The answer to this is, I did speak at the time, in the manner I thought most effectual, as *this* will be. Both parties were committed, had acted, and I saw no other hope, so far as this Legislature is concerned, but for it to be fought out on the line they had adopted. I pray that future Legislatures may restore the right of representation in Georgia as it was, and which is the right of the people both by inheritance and adoption. If the section 121 warrants such usurpation, repeal it without delay, leave not a trace behind, for although the work of my own hands, with this constitution it is a disgrace to our Code, and to constitutional liberty in the 19th century.

RICH'D H. CLARK,
One of the Commissioners to
Codify the present Code of the State.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, September 3, 1870.

No session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, September 3, 1870.

House met at the usual hour, Speaker McWhorter in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Brantly.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Bryant moved to reconsider the action of the House on a bill in relation to Savannah, which was indefinitely postponed on yesterday. Mr. Bryant argued that forcing so many men to vote at one place is equivalent to disfranchising them; and that unless some change is made in the law, that there will be bloodshed at the next election in Savannah; that he desires to deal fairly with both sides; that the Republicans there are the weaker side, and any party acts inhumanly which does not give the other side a fair showing. Wealth and intelligence will always carry the day. This is the history of American politics, and that he had not heard an argument on the other side of this question that was not based on unfairness.

He detailed the manner of holding the polls in Savannah, and argued that it is both unjust and unwise. He advocated reconsideration on the House bill, and the substitution of the Senate bill with such amendments as will keep the bill from being a partisan measure.

Mr. Rice said that unfairness in elections in Savannah might benefit the Democrats a while, but will redound to their disadvantage. He detailed the features of the bill, and claimed that the measures thereof were characterized with justice and fairness.

Mr. Harper, of Terrell, said that he did not propose to discuss the merits of the Savannah bill, because there is a Senate bill on the same question which must come and can be amended or rejected.

Mr. Harper called the previous question on the motion to reconsider, saying that he would reply to all the cant about unfairness when that question properly comes up. The call was sustained. On the main question the yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result: yeas 32, nays 51.

Porter (colored) moved to take up the Senate bill on this subject and make it the special order for Thursday next; which motion was withdrawn. Mr. Tumlin moved to take up the bill, and a motion to suspend the rules for that purpose did not prevail.

Mr. Hall, of Meriwether, moved to suspend the rules to take up a report of the Finance Committee, (which motion prevailed,) which report was a bill reported as a substitute for the bill to authorize the issue of bonds whereby to redeem all bonds, etc., and 7 per cent. currency bonds, carrying a mortgage on the State Road, which latter bill was some time ago laid on the table. The substitute proposed was "a bill to issue bonds whereby to redeem all bonds due or falling due."

Mr. Hall argued that it is necessary to meet the indebtedness of the State, and either gold or currency bonds must be issued, and that considering the greater interest on currency bonds, and the probability of their increase of value up to a gold standard, that the State would save money by issuing gold bonds.

Mr. Bryant advocated the issue of gold bonds, and argued their advantage to the State, but opposed the exchanging of currency into gold bonds.

Mr. Anderson said that he was in favor of paying the indebtedness of the State, but proposed to change the words "falling due" into the words "to fall due by January 1, 1871."

Mr. Lane advocated the issue of gold bonds to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be used in buying up currency bonds. Why should Georgia be made to give gold for currency bonds?

Mr. Bethune agreed with Mr. Lane, and offered a substitute to the effect that gold bonds should be issued and sold as recommended by Mr. Lane.

The bill as reported by the Finance Committee was taken up by sections.

Mr. Anderson proposed to add the words "to fall due by 1st January, 1871," to the first section.

Mr. Bryant moved to say July instead of January, 1871.

Mr. Scott hoped that the amendment of the gentleman from Cobb would be adopted; that this is an experiment, and by the time proposed it could be determined whether or not the scheme is a good one.

Mr. Rice remarked that there are bonds due in February next, and that the original section clearly embraces what is desired, for any Legislature can stop the issue of these bonds.

Mr. Anderson's amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scott, "semi-annually" was substituted for quarterly, after which the first section was adopted.

Mr. Bryant moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "until the same bonds fall due," which amendment prevailed and the section, as amended, was adopted.

The 3d section was adopted.

The 4th section was stricken out.

Sections 5 and 6 were adopted.

The bill, as amended, was put upon its passage and lost.

Several of the standing committees submitted reports.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Scott, Thomason, Harris, of Glascock, Guilford, Kytle and Sorrells.

Hon. Junius Hilliard, and Hon. William Crane, were invited to seats on this floor.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 A. M., Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Surrender of McMahon at Sedan.

Terrible Slaughter of the French.

Capture of Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon Stripped of his Rank.

The French Soldiers Massacre Their Own Officers.

Bazaine Completely Beaten before Metz.

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20,000 Dead and Wounded French on the Field.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The Secretary of State has a dispatch from Motley announcing the surrender of the whole French army at Sedan with the Emperor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3.—From conflicting telegrams we gather the following:

McMahon was moving to the relief of Metz, when he was encountered and driven back by the Germans who pursued him closely, which pursuit involved series of conflicts.

There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday when McMahon perched on the heights of Vaux, near Carignan, whither the Emperor came.

On that day 30,000 of McMahon's troops were attacked between Mouzon and Meyleres. This was the battle of Beaumont, where the French were driven over the Mense to Mousson. The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving McMahon from Vaux.

McMahon faced about Wednesday, between Douzy and Bazelles.

In a severe engagement, the Prussians turned the French right, necessitating a retirement upon Sedan, before which they again renewed the fight on Thursday, when they were driven into the fortress of Sedan.

Gold 115¼.

Special London telegraphic dispatches from the seat of war report a brilliant Prussian victory. Twenty-thousand French lay dead and wounded on the field.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 3.—Yesterday's journals state that the reported insanity of the King of Prussia has been confirmed.

BEFORE SEDAN, FRANCE, FRIDAY, September 2, 12 o'clock, P. M.—From the King to the Queen—A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are made prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Winysfen, commanding instead of Marshal McMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command, and has left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him, at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 3.—There is great excitement and anxiety in the city to learn whether the surrender involves cessation of hostilities and the unrealested occupation of Paris.

The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

Dispatches from Berlin say that since Wednesday last, Bazaine sought to escape to the north, but was always frustrated.

It is believed in Paris that McMahon was acting on the offensive on Thursday, and destroyed the Prussian left, driving the Crown Prince back of the hills of Argenese.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, September 3.—General Failly has been shot. One account says he was shot by his own soldiers, and others state that it was done by order of McMahon.

The Empress has ordered Prince Napoleon to return to Paris. He refused. A decree has been issued stripping him of the rank of Prince and Senator.

The Etoile, of this city, says that the French were utterly defeated. McMahon and the Emperor are prisoners. The French soldiers massacre their own officers. Many officers have escaped to Belgium.

BRUSSELS, 3 P. M., September 3.—Yesterday McMahon was completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. His last road to Paris is cut.

Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz, by Frederick Charles.

Yesterday the Prussians who entered Belgium surrendered, and the officers of both armies set at liberty on parole.

☞ The apple crop in New Hampshire will be immense, and the market is already glutted with the fruit, fifty cents a bushel being the ruling price at present.

☞ The Paris Figaro proposes a national subscription to purchase a sword for Marshal McMahon, in acknowledgment of his recent eminent military services. This reminds the Pall Mall Gazette of the English captain who was knighted for the exceedingly gallant but unsuccessful defence of his vessel against a Yankee frigate. Paul Jones, when he heard of the honors conferred on his late antagonist, declared that the next time he met him he would make a peer of him.

The Army Bohemians.

We should like to know the whereabouts of all the jolly fellows who figured in "the late unpleasantness" as army correspondents. The more prominent ones have nearly all settled and become fixtures in newspaper offices. Whitelaw Reid ("Agate," of the Gazette,) is managing editor of the New York Tribune. Charles C. Coffin ("Carleton," of the Boston Journal,) is still connected with the paper for which he wrote during the war. He has traveled round the world since we saw him begrimed with the dust of Fredericksburg. C. D. Brigham, who did the Army of the Cumberland for the New York Tribune, is now editor-in-chief of the Pittsburg Commercial. Jun Browne, of the same paper, was lately married to the sister of the celebrated Mrs. Calhoun, one of the editors of the Tribune, and is looking after the watering places for that paper. Bodman ("Bod," of the Chicago Tribune,) has lately embarked in a new evening paper in Chicago, called the Mail. Shanks, of the New York Herald, whom all officers of the Western armies will remember, is, we believe, connected with the Harpers' publishing establishment. Furray ("Y. S., of the Cincinnati Commercial,) is now one of the proprietors and managing editor of the Enquirer. J. W. Miller, who wrote up the siege and capture of Atlanta for the Commercial, is on the city staff of that paper. George W. Smalley, who wrote the most brilliant account of the battle of Antietam for the New York Tribune, is now the commissioner of that paper in London, and his splendid cable dispatches have placed the Tribune ahead of all competitors in European war news. W. D. Bickham, ("W. D. B.," of the Cincinnati Commercial,) who made Rosecrans a Major General with his pen, is proprietor and editor of the Dayton Journal, in which paper he has made a clever little pile since the war. Colonel Boynton, who wrote up "Sherman's march to the sea," for the Gazette, is Washington correspondent for that paper.—*Richmond (Ind.) Telegram.*

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"BAD BLOOD."

"The Life is the Blood."

FROM it we derive our strength, beauty, and mental capabilities. It is the centre of our being, around which revolves all that makes existence happy. When this source is corrupted the painful effects are visible in many shapes, prominent among which is

SCROFULA.

This is a taint or infection of the human organism, and probably no one is wholly free from it. It exhibits itself in various shapes—as Ulcers and Sores, Decayed Bones, Diseased Scalp, Sore Eyes, Weak and Diseased Joints, St. Vitus' Dance, Foul Discharges from the Nostrils, Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Throat Affections, Rheumatism, Heart Affections, Nervous Disorders, Barrenness, Disorders of the Womb, Drop-sy, Syphilitic Affections, Liver Complaint, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Loss of Manhood and General Debility.

It has been the custom to treat these diseases with Mercury and other Mineral subs ances, which, though sometimes producing a cure, often prove injurious and entails misery in after life. The long known injurious properties of these so called alteratives and purifiers has led the philanthropical man of science to explore the arena of nature, the result of which has been the discovery of a vegetable product which possess the power of eradicating these Taints from the Blood.

DR. TUTT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT

Is the acknowledged antidote to all Blood Diseases. By its use the afflictions above enumerated can be permanently banished, and the source —the Centre of Life—the Blood, be maintained in all its purity and vigor.

For Diseases produced by the use of Mercury, and for Syphilis, with its train of evils, this compound is the only sure antidote.

To the poor creature, enfeebled in mind and body, by secret practices, whose nerves are unstrung, and countenance downcast

The Sarsaparilla

AND

QUEEN'S DELIGHT

is a blessing. Try it fairly, and your nerves will be restored to their wonted vigor, and your dejected countenance be made radiant with the consciousness of

Restored Manhood.

Being free from violent mineral's, it is adapted to general use. The old and young may use it; the most delicate female at any time may take it; the tender infant, who may have inherited disease, will be cured by it.

For Purifying the Blood

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When used in the Spring it removes all humors which infest the system; and banishes the langnor and debility peculiar to that season of the year. It acts promptly on the

Liver and Kidneys,

Producing a healthy action of the important organs by which all the impurities of the system are carried off, and the result is

A Clear Skin, a Good Appetite, and Buoyant Spirits.

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THE SESSION of this Institution commences annually on the 1st day of October, and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July, inclusive.

The organization of the institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

The expenses of the Academic or Law Student, exclusive of the cost of Text Books and clothing, and pocket money, amount to about $105 for a session of nine months; and of the Engineering or Medical Student to about $125. Board, lights, respectively, $22 or $20 per month, in advance, and the latter is in the progress of the session.

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TWO very desirable pieces of city property, consisting of one house and lot on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets; house contains 8 rooms, and has large garden. Also, 1 beautiful building lot, unimproved, also 18 acres, on Stephens and Richardson streets, adjoining the property of I. O. McDaniel and A. W. Mitchell. Also, one of the finest plantations in Spalding county, Georgia, containing 955 acres, six miles from Griffin. Apply to or to SCHAEFER, at the Warehouse, corner Hunter and Pryor streets, formerly occupied by McDaniel, Strong & Co.

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"BAD BLOOD."

"The Life is the Blood."

FROM it we derive our strength, beauty, and mental capabilities. It is the centre of our being, around which revolves all that makes existence happy. When this source is corrupted the painful effects are visible in many shapes, prominent among which is

SCROFULA.

This is a taint or infection of the human organism, and probably no one is wholly free from it. It exhibits itself in various shapes—as Ulcers and Sores, Decayed Bones, Diseased Scalp, Sore Eyes, Weak and Diseased Joints, St. Vitus' Dance, Foul Discharges from the Nostrils, Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Throat Affections, Rheumatism, Heart Affections, Nervous Disorders, Barrenness, Disorders of the Womb, Drop-sy, Syphilitic Affections, Liver Complaint, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Loss of Manhood and General Debility.

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A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,

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Loss of Appetite,

Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,

Costiveness, Fever, Ague,

Bilious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

LAGRANGE, GA., DEC. 3, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER, West Point, Ga. Gentlemen: Having witnessed almost daily, for the last fifteen years, the great efficacy of the preparation you are now putting up, known as "Abbott's Medicine," it affords me pleasure to state that I know of no combinations or preparation equal to it in the treatment of Liver Diseases of whatever character, and would cordially recommend it to all who are suffering from derangement of the Liver, and especially the Dyspeptic.

I am, very respectfully,
T. S. BRADFIELD, Druggist.

WEST POINT, GA., OCT. 15, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER: Gentlemen—I can honestly and confidently recommend L. B. Abbett's Liver or Dyspeptic Medicine, as prepared by you, to the favorable notice of the suffering public. Having used this Medicine myself in my family for twenty years, I can highly recommend it for removing pain or flatulency from the stomach, caused by indigestion. It also has a happy effect in removing constipation of the bowels. I believe it to be the best universal remedy the world has yet discovered for the above named diseases. With my best wishes to you in introducing this valuable Medicine to the public, I remain, Yours, truly,
A. K. KENDRICK.

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☞ Lippman's Great German Bitters, an old German Tonic.

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The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1870.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The members of the committee are requested to meet in Atlanta on Thursday, September 1, for the election of their chairman.

A. H. COLQUITT, President.

☞ It is to be hoped, now that Napoleon is captured, those American papers that have settled his hash so frequently will come forward and claim the victory.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Colonel Sneed, the veteran and able editor of the Savannah Republican. We have known him long. He has been recruiting his health. We are glad to see that he is nearly ready for duty. Long may he live to grace the editorial profession.

We also had a call from that veteran railroader, Major Campbell Wallace.

Hon. W. M. Tumlin, of Randolph.

We publish in another column, from the Atlanta Intelligencer, a well-written sketch of Hon. W. M. Tumlin, of Randolph. Mr. Tumlin is a man of vim and talent, and will make his mark in the political history of Georgia. He is very popular with all classes in Southwest Georgia, and it is thought will be returned to the Senate from his district without any great opposition.

The French Defeat.

Our view that the culminating point of the contest was at hand, and that McMahon's defeat, if true, would be the most decisive battle of the war, has been verified by the transcendantly important intelligence received in the last dispatches. The results are even more remarkable than we had thought. The surrender of McMahon's army, containing the *elite* of the French troops, and the capture of Napoleon, are achievements of surpassing magnitude and moment.

The Prussians have pushed the aggressive with terrible earnestness and masterly strategy. The amazing feature is that the French have allowed themselves to be so largely outnumbered. This has been the secret of the Prussian success. The Crown Prince told a correspondent that he never fought unless he knew he was stronger than the enemy. It was the simple strategy of Grant. It has been the strategy of the Prussians, and as Napoleon the First irreverently said, the Providences have favored the heaviest artillery and the largest battalions.

With equal skill and courage, the numbers must win. The arithmetic of the matter is very plain.

With Napoleon a captive and his armies dissolved, the situation becomes dramatic.

In the same desperate situation in the latter part of the last century, the French people organized their republic and dragged victory from appalling defeat. France, as a Republic, has ever been victorious.

Paris is in a splendid condition for a siege, but Prussia has the unmolested tramp of French territory, and can cut her off from supplies and reinforcements.

The queries that rise are many and momentous.

Will Europe intervene to preserve the balance of power? Is the Napoleonic dynasty throneless? France has vowed peace impossible with a victorious enemy on her soil. Will she fulfill the vow?

The matter is complicated, even if the reported and confirmed insanity of the Prussian King.

If true, he has made war, though crazily, yet magnificently. Now what sort of a use will a madman make of a great triumph, in patching up a peace.

We await events curiously and avidly.

Motley.

The rumor is that John Lathrop Motley, distinguished Historian and Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States to the Court of England, has refused to take the President's hint to retire from the English mission. He declines to give up an office so congenial, to renounce the seductive allurements of British grog and roast beef, and retire to private life even to write more histories. He is said to quote the tenure-of-office act as a gentle authority for sticking to a good place.

Be this true or false, Motley deserves biographical notice for such a report getting out about him. We trust that it is true, simply because it would be carrying the chalice to Grant's lips that he helped prepare for Andy Johnson.

Motley is a Massachusetts man, born in Dorchester in 1814, and therefore 56 years old. His maternal ancestor was a Pilgrim Father, and Motley is trying to keep up the family proclivity for the business of promiscuous and migratory pilgrimage.

Motley went to school, and passed through Harvard College to the intense delight of that institution, since it has been able to say that it turned out an historian and a British Minister.

What feeling it would have, had Motley remained in obscure mediocrity, can be presumed readily.

At twenty-three years old, after he had tramped all over Europe, he became a lawyer. But law was too cold for his warm fancy. He needed a more winsome mistress; and, after a brief period of very chilly courtship of dry Jurisprudence, he incontinently deserted the old jade, and went to courting the more buxom and jolly young ladies known as the Muses. He wrote novels and tales, and a variety of things. "Morton's Hope," "Merry Mount," and review articles poured out from his pen. He varied matters by getting his first taste for public office as Secretary of Legation to Russia.

He finally, in 1849, at the ripe age of 36, conceived the idea of writing the "History of the Dutch Republic," and did it, and did it in such a manner as to give him a foremost rank among historians. He had a damper on his project at first in the news that Prescott was doing up the same subject. He wrote to Prescott, and that worthy gentleman encouraged him to proceed. The correspondence is quoted as a very magnanimous affair, full of sentimental celebrity between very distinguished men of letters, and is really creditable to both.

Motley's fame as an historian cannot be taken from him. Whatever follies he may commit in diplomacy, whatever gushing indiscretions of a post-prandial nature he may be seduced into over British "alf-an-alf," he yet has an enduring hold on posterity in his great chronicles. His "History of the Dutch Republic" was followed by his equally meritorious "History of the United Netherlands."

In 1867 he was appointed American Minister at Vienna, and on Mr. Reverdy Johnson's recall from England, he was sent to take that unfortunate gentleman's place as English Minister. He went amidst much prophecy of ministerial brilliance. He has scarcely drank his quota of "alf-an-alf," before he gets recalled, as a self-evident failure. He can write better histories than he can make the material for them. He can pen finer periods than achieve diplomatic triumphs over wary obstinate English statesman.

Never mind, we tell him. Go back to his books. Wellington bungled as a Minister of State. We doubt materially if Ben Butler can shoe a horse. Bismarck would find great difficulty in curing the measles on his own hook.

So, back with Motley to Dutch Republics.

General Von Greeley.

Our lively contemporary, the New Orleans Picayune, thus vigorously satirizes the redoubtable Greeley, who has sided with the Prussians in the big war going on the other side of the water. The sarcasm will suit a number of other American journalists who have made the war their own, and decided it so often, that King William and Napoleon would be in a great muddle about the matter if they could only get a glimpse at these remarkable papers:

How Von Greeley fought his forces in the late war is well known. He probably marched to Richmond oftener and easier than any other Federal general. He had conquered the Confederacy more than fifty times before the surrender of Lee.

When war was declared against Prussia, the grim, stern old soldier was on his farm but he rushed at once and incontinently to his headquarters and offered his services to Bismarck. The Chancellor answered, and gave his orders in a single word, which, being translated in our Western vernacular, means "slosh around;" but such is the sympathy between one great chieftain and another, that Von Greeley at once understood the whole scope, purpose and spirit of the brief order. The Chief of Manhattan knew just what was expected of him. He must fight vigorously, fight every where, fight always. He must be on the right, left and centre of both armies, in their front and in their rear, moving with electric velocity, and striking with Titanic force. Experienced commanders may plan, manœuvre, march and countermarch; dashing chiefs of cavalry may penetrate an enemy's lines and cause panic and derangement; but the general who has the great faculty of "sloshing around" is grander than either.

The result justifies the confidence of the Prussian chiefs. The war has progressed only forty days, but during that brief period General Von Greeley has ten times dethroned Louis Napoleon, killed him five times, thrice banished the Empress and her son to London, raised four insurrections in Paris, installed five revolutionary committees, elected two dictators, starved Paris five times, captured Metz four times and Strasbourg thrice. He has annihilated Bazaine ten times, shut him up in Metz repeatedly, crushed him very often, and more than once hurled him back on the Belgian frontier, crippled, exhausted and demoralized. Incidentally, he has arrayed all Europe in an alliance against the Emperor. At the touch of his magic pen Prussian armies have multiplied into millions, while the battalions of the French have faded quite out of existence. With his characteristic audacity he has forced the Prussians westward at such speed that they ought to have been on the shores of Biscay ten days ago. He surpasses all modern strategists in the boldness with which he has advanced the pins on his military peg-board, until Paris has become only an island in the midst of a blue German Ocean of soldiers. [illegible] more of such warfare, the [illegible] twenty days will be a blank, without [illegible] map of France mark the site of fortress or capital.

The Democratic Executive Committee.

This [illegible]able body of men have made a fair start towards securing the confidence of the party and the State generally, by their advice to the constituency of Georgia to run no man at the ensuing elections who is not clearly eligible. This is so plain and is such good sense that no man should gainsay it. The course some Southern men have been disposed to pursue has been the madness of folly. Butting engines off the track one would suppose was the pastime with which these men delighted their leisure moments. The people don't see where the fun of the thing comes in, and we are getting so tired of fool-hardiness that it is becoming a bore to us. Well, what application will we make of this advice of the committee in the 7th district? Who is there in this district who has been named in connection with the nomination who will be enabled to pass through that eye of a needle, the door of the House of Representatives? We do not know of but a single name.

Bear in mind, Messrs. Editors, that I am not seeking in this communication to subserve the narrow interests of any man or any clique. My object is to carry out the broad and salutary idea embraced in the earnest recommendation of our Executive Committee. This we all have an interest in, and none of us can profit by opposing this view of our duty. Then who is this solitary exception? It is General Pierce Young. He made the first gallant fight, and though he headed a forlorn hope he triumphed and entered Congress against fearful opposition. He is far stronger to-day than he was then. He made friends on both sides of the House, without the slightest compromise of principle or dignity, every day that he remained in his seat, and there is now no risk to run in his nomination, and no new experiment to make on the temper of the House by offering his name from this District. The people want him, and let us, the people, beg the leaders to let us have our wish.

FULTON.

Columbia County.

THOMSON, GA., September 2, 1870.

Editors Constitution: I have read with pleasure, in your excellent paper, of the prosperity of other towns in our noble old State, but have seen nothing from this thriving town, and I propose to let you know what the people of Columbia county are doing, especially in this town. A few years ago Thomson was only a small station on the Georgia Railroad, but the desire of improvement has been infused in the people, and now it is said that nearly as much freight is received here and more cotton shipped from this place than any town on the road. The merchants have erected creditable business houses, in which they do a heavy business. Carpenters are in great demand here. Besides the many new buildings already completed there are still others in process of erection. A large town hall has just been completed, and efforts are now being made to form a new county, taking a portion of Columbia and Warren counties, and making Thomson the county site.

A bill to that effect has already been introduced in the Legislature, and the people are anxiously awaiting the action of that body. The new county will decrease the representation one, for Columbia and Warren have two each, as it is now, and should the new county be formed, then there will be only one from each.

The population of Thomson is about seven hundred, and houses for new comers are in great demand.

The Thomson High School, under the superior management of Professors E. A. & T. M. Steed, is in a flourishing condition, and the people show their appreciation of the same by the very liberal manner in which they patronize it. Rev. E. A. Steed stands high in the Baptist denomination as a learned and eloquent divine.

The crops of the county are generally very good. The corn crop was never better, but cotton has been injured very much recently by the rust. New cotton is daily coming in. The merchants are expecting a fine trade this fall and last, but not least, the editors of Thomson are becoming rather Constitution-al. Several copies of your paper can be seen here, and should Major Anderson visit here again I think he will be well paid for his trip.

COLUMBIA.

SUNDAY READING.

Women of the Bible.

By Sybil.

NO. IV—PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER—MIRIAM AND DEBORAH.

The Bible gives us, as it were, but a panoramic view of its female characters. They pass before us in the outline of its most thrilling incidents, and we are left to fill out the details for ourselves.

Just as some great ideal painter would sketch a vast design, and so envelop it in a mighty veil, that the young art-student or aspiring amateur would be puzzled long and sorely to decipher his meaning.

We sometimes find such opposite and contradictory traits of character blended in the same person, that we scarcely know how to classify them, whether to set them down on the list of good or evil, or to score them as a combination of the two. There are very few, however full of evil, but have some redeeming qualities, and not many, be they ever so amiable and lovely, but have some fault or defect which mars perfection.

We have but a passing and very slight account in Scripture of Pharaoh's daughter, but the little said of her leads us to suppose that she was a tender-hearted, loving woman, with peculiarly benevolent traits in her disposition, considering the times, the customs and habits of her people, and the exceedingly cruel nature of her father.

She had, doubtless, often had her sympathies aroused and warmly stirred by the sufferings of the oppressed Israelites; and, had she dared do so, would have remonstrated with Pharaoh again and again on account of the hard tasks imposed upon his over-worked bond-servants. Perhaps she sometimes privately sought to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate Hebrew women, and this fact may have had a strong influence in determining the mother of Moses to commit her helpless babe to the mercy of the waters—she knowing the time and place that the King's fair daughter was wont to take her accustomed daily bath.

Mayhap she at intervals, during the time of her effort to conceal her precious offspring, almost made up her mind to go with the child and plead for aid, but was deterred by fear of compromising their only friend in the realm; for should it become known that the daughter of the King was assisting to keep alive those whom he had decreed to death, some terrible punishment would doubtless be inflicted upon her, and it would also serve as a pretext to render their bondage still harder.

This plan not proving available, there was but one resource left the sorrowing Hebrew mother. Rather than see her lovely child butchered by some brutal taskmaster, she weaves a frail basket of bulrushes, and, with many fond kisses and bitter tears, lays he slumbering infant therein and sends up one agonizing prayer to Jehovah to grant that it may prove to him an ark of safety, or should this not be in accordance with his vast designs, to at least let her little one find a watery grave, unharmed by the cruel knife of the heartless murderer. A gentle peace steals over her after this outburst of anguish. Something seems to whisper, "all will yet be well."

And now, laying her burden gently down among the flags, she softly glides away from the spot, having stationed his sister

"Afar off to wit what would be done to him."

How eagerly and anxiously must Miriam's childish heart have throbbed as she leaned forward, ever and anon, from her hiding-place to catch a glimpse of the frail cradle in which her darling little baby-brother was rocked by the waters of the Nile. Sometimes her heart almost ceased beating, as for a moment she lost sight of it, and then again would suddenly bound as it swayed itself into view.

Did any prophetic visions of his wonderful future flit before her youthful mind, or was her heart alone bowed in sorrow at thought of his great danger, are questions we often ask, but to which we receive no response. Not even the coming of the young princess, with her gorgeous train, in all its splendor, the girl's firmly rivetted gaze from the fascinating spot where floats the ark. Not until the maid, at her mistress' bidding, draws forth the dripping basket does Miriam venture to move. Then, striving to still her eager anxiety, she endeavors calmly, and as it were, carelessly to approach the wondering group.

She almost forgets herself as the young princess opens the ark and the babe, now awake, turns an inquiring look from face to face and bursts to weep. She remembers in time to partially conceal herself behind one of the maids, lest her baby-brother should recognize her and stretch forth his little hands to be taken, and thus betray their relationship. Oh! how thankful she felt when the King's daughter bends with such tender compassion over the babe, and in pitying tones says, "this is one of the Hebrew's children," at the same time signifying her intention of adopting it. Now she comes modestly forward and asks if her majesty would like to have her call a nurse from among the Hebrew women, and so great is her joy, when receiving permission, she scarcely breathes until she has reached her home and poured forth into her mother's eager ears all that has transpired.

And now, with what alacrity does the mother attend the summons. She almost betrays herself as she clasps her babe once more to her bosom, and with inward fervor thanks God that the danger for him is over, for the present at least. And the young princess, if she more than half suspects the truth, appears entirely oblivious to the fact, and gives as many charges, and repeats over and over again as many instructions, as though the wages so liberally paid could be the only possible inducement the poor woman had to undertake such a charge. All honor to the memory of so noble a woman—one whom, though brought up amid the darkness of Egyptian idolatry, had still within her such true and holy instincts.

Years pass away; the youthful Moses grows into manhood, loved and nourished by his mother, whom he knew only as his nurse, and cherished and honored in Pharaoh's court as the son of his daughter.

It is thought by many that ere he was called to act as Israel's deliverer his mother, by adoption, had passed away from earth, as well as she who had given him existence; so that neither were in any way affected by the great events that transpired.

When God called Moses and sent him to lead and guide his people out from Egypt, he doubtless unfolded to him the story of his birth, and that he was miraculously preserved and brought up as the son of Pharaoh's daughter, that he might have access to every part of the kingdom and thus be prepared for the end he was to serve. He now throws off his allegiance to Egypt, claims his relationship to Aaron and Miriam—whom he had hitherto only regarded as a foster brother and sister—and the three became more strongly united than ever they were in childhood's innocent and thoughtless days.

Miriam entered with zeal into all the measures taken by her brothers for the welfare of their people, and they were doubtless much indebted to her sisterly care for many comforts during their hasty flight and trying sojourn in the wilderness.

When the pursuing hosts of Pharaoh were overthrown, and found a grave in the surging waters of the Red Sea, Miriam was endowed with a spirit of prophecy, and sang an impromptu triumphal song of praise to the Almighty, while she also depicted the future glory of Israel, that even to the present day remains on record as one of the most sublime of poetical effusions. She bore a prominent part in the entire exodus which they led, and in only one instance do we know of her acting unworthily. She coincided with Aaron in finding fault with and ridiculing the meek and heavenly-minded Moses. For this sin God punished them sorely, but they were again restored to His favor through Moses' intercession.

Of Deborah but little is said. She was one of the judges of Israel during the time that they were under the bondage of Jabin, a Canaanitish king, for their manifold sins. She must have been a woman of uncommon intellect, energy and fortitude. Their inspiring life necessitated her to erect her judgment seat under a palm tree, where she enacted laws with the same vigor she would have displayed within the gorgeous halls of some stately palace.

Great must have been the confidence of the people in her judgment, for when she commanded Barak to encounter Sisera, the commander of Jabin's army, he only consented to undertake the perilous enterprise on condition that she would accompany him. She did so, and in the conflict that ensued, the tide of battle went in favor of Israel. Sisera fled, and, seeking refuge and rest in the tent of Jael, "the wife of Heber, the Kenite," was by her smitten with a nail in his temple, and so died. Thus the victory that was to have been Barak's was given to Deborah and Jael.

Deborah composed a triumphal song on this occasion, which is thought to compare favorably with any specimen of Oriental poetry.

Thus we see, even in those ancient days, woman wielded a mighty influence over the nations of the earth.

Yet, for all this, we have no account of her ever ignoring her own proper and God-appointed sphere, and this fact detracts nothing from her exaltation.

ATLANTA, Ga.

A Legislative Sketch—Hon. W. M. Tumlin, of the County of Randolph.

We purpose, from time to time, to lay before our readers personal sketches of leading members of the present Legislature—of those only who have been prominent and influential, whether for good or evil, in the legislation which has taken place, and in doing so, we shall "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

Among the most prominent and influential members of the House, on the Democratic side thereof, judging from the success which has attended all important measures introduced by him, and others which he has opposed, none surely rank higher than the Hon. W. M. Tumlin, of the county of Randolph.

Mr. Tumlin is a native of Georgia, the son of the Rev. George W. Tumlin, of Cass, now Bartow county, a gentleman well and most favorably known throughout all North and Northwestern Georgia. He was raised a farmer, and is still one, planting largely and successfully in Southwestern Georgia. He is now in the 30th year of his age; was elected to the Legislature in 1868, and from its first session till now has maintained the position of a leading member of that body. It was Mr. Tumlin who introduced the resolution to expel the negro members at the second session of the General Assembly. The present Chief Justice of the State had declared that, under the constitution, they were not entitled to hold office; other eminent legal men of the State made the same assertion; Mr. Tumlin entertained the same view of the constitution as did, with singular unanimity, the Democratic members of the House. But who to move in it was the question. *It is enough to say*, Mr. Tumlin *did move*. PRINCIPLE, with him, upon so grave and important a question, prevailed over POLICY. He made the move—not from the remotest ill feeling towards the negroes, for no man is more willing to concede to them *all* their rights and privileges under the laws and constitution of the country, and to protect them in the enjoyment thereof. This he was at that time and now is—and the result is known. With the sequence, their restoration, none more cheerfully acquiesces than Mr. Tumlin. This is an illustration itself of the man.

It was Mr. Tumlin, too, who introduced into the House the bill to incorporate the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad Company, and to grant it State aid—a work now in successful progress, promising vast benefits to the fertile section of country through which this road passes. He was also one of the ablest supporters of the North and South Railroad, from Columbus to Rome, which is but an extension of the former road. His legislative record on important measures does not stop here. The aid granted to the Albany and Brunswick Railroad, at the last session of the Legislature, and the extension granted to it by the House at the present session, found in him its most able advocate. His *coup de etat* in calling the "previous question" the other day in the House, when it was thought there would be a lengthy discussion of the measure, was a master-piece of parliamentary strategy, taking its opponents all aback, and resulting in the passage of a measure that is to make that road, in his judgment and that of others, a great link in the contemplated Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Tumlin opposed with ardor and ability the "prolongation" movement in the Legislature, and is ever found maintaining with zeal, fidelity and ability the principles of the Democratic party.

The section of country in which he resides and in part represents—we mean Southwestern Georgia—has in Mr. Tumlin an able, and earnest, and faithful representative. The fortunes of war, by which he lost a fortune, carried him there a wounded Captain in the Confederate service, and there he has remained, identifying himself fully with its interests. That he has promoted them greatly in his legislative career, the record shows, and we doubt not that his constituency will evidence in the future a just and generous appreciation of his valuable services to them.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Bancroft, Minister to Berlin, telegraphs the State department that Napoleon, in his surrender, stipulated that it should be without prejudice to the Paris regency.

Revenue to-day, one and a quarter million.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, September 3—Joseph Turner, Jr., versus Governor Holden, Colonel Kirk, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgen, and Alexander Ruffin. Judges Dick and Settle on the bench.

Judge Dick gave the opinion of the court in the above case as follows:

"A warrant cannot be issued against the Governor for any excess of authority in the discharge of the functions of his executive office. The court holds that a bench warrant cannot run to the counties of Alamance and Caswell, while they are in a state of insurrection against the military officers acting under orders of the Governor, but warrants will be issued for the arrest of Colonel Kirk, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgen and Alexander Ruffin, to be executed anywhere in the State, except in the counties of Alamance and Caswell."

The court holds that a court of impeachment is the proper forum for the abuse of the executive authority. The court also holds that subordinate agents of the Governor are not free from arrest for any abuse of authority, when outside of the insurrectionary districts. Warrants were accordingly issued to the Sheriff of Wake county, commanding him to take Colonel Kirk, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgen, now in jail, and Alexander Ruffin, wherever to be found, except in Alamance and Caswell, and the warrant was made returnable at Greensboro.

Kirk is now in Alamance and likely will remain.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, sent for by Holden, arrived this evening. The object of his mission is not yet known.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The Radicals nominated McClung for Governor.

Liberal Republicans who withdrew nominated Grats Brown for Governor.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, September 3.—There is great excitement here to-day over the war news. The newspaper bulletin boards attracted large crowds all day. North German flags are floating from the windows, and there are a great many quarrels between the German and French, and their American sympathizers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The Tribune's special from Thionville, September 3, says that the two battles of yesterday were bloody, but the decisive one began at five in the morning and lasted until three o'clock. McMahon was driven across the Meuse. McMahon's surrender has been confirmed by a messenger and a number of Germans. The enemy is in force near the frontier.

Dispatches have been received from Paris, via of the French cable, but the Paris Agent of the Associated Press is silent, from which it is inferred that the press censor forbids the transmission of political news.

The news of the surrender has caused intense excitement in the Northern cities.

The property stolen from the Methodist book-concern was returned to-day by a messenger, who could give no account of the matter beyond the fact that he was directed to deliver the package.

The Telegram's special says that Bazaine was at Metz, and surrendered when he heard of the disaster to the Emperor and McMahon.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 3.—Nothing official has been received from the armies of the Northeast.

The battles of the past few days are considered indecisive, though the losses were very heavy.

The journals look upon the attack on Paris as impossible now. The Prussians are not able to leave, as McMahon and Bazaine are in their rear.

It is well understood in Germany that Paris, instead of making peace, will defend itself to the last extremity.

The enrollment of men between 25 and 35 years will give, in a few days, additional three hundred thousand to the national army.

The entrance of the French army corps into Baden, cutting telegraphs and railroads in all directions, is confirmed.

Cattle are being brought from Bois de Boulogne into this city.

The grape crop of France promises an unusual yield.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 3.—Paris telegrams continue to say McMahon may hold out under shelter of fortresses, and that Bazaine's position is good. He wants neither provisions nor men.

Martial law has been declared in Algeria.

The Russian press is a unit in its sympathy for Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 3.—Particulars of the battle of the first are still deficient, though at Paris, it is thought, terminated favorably to the French. The Emperor certainly made demand for truce first by letter, then came in person and surrendered.

After the second battle of Gravelotte, twelve days passed without giving the French an opportunity to leave the saddle. The French were unable to prevent the Germans from seizing chosen positions.

The garrison, including the citizens and refugees, must number 200,000.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, September 3.—The number of French who retreated into Belgium are about 10,000.

Yesterday 3,000 French, including one general officer and two imperial staff officers, crossed the border and surrendered.

CANADA.

TORONTO, September 3.—Campbell's mission to England resulted in giving Canada a voice in the future fishery negotiations, and placing Canada's claims for Fenian raids on a footing with the Alabama claims.

GERMANY.

MENDELSTEIN, September 3.—The Prussians captured an officer and four chasseurs at the sally from Strasbourg. The second parallel is nearly finished.

The Malincourt troops, which finally drove Bazaine back to Metz, were the first and second corps and the landwehr.

Terrific conflicts occurred around Serigny and Norseville.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, September 3.—The ship Hasea of the Polar expedition was crushed in the ice on the 10th of October. Crew saved.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A special to the Tribune, dated London, September 3d, says: The King's headquarters were at Vendres, near Sedan, on Friday.

The battle of Sedan began at six in the morning, September 1st.

Two Prussian corps were in position on the west side of Sedan, having got there by long, forced marches, and cut off the French retreat to Mezieres.

I was with the King throughout the day, on a hill above the Meuse, commanding a splendid view of the valley of the Meuse and battle-field. After a tremendous battle—the Prussians having entered the fortifications of Sedan—the Emperor capitulated at 5:05 P. M. In his letter to the King of Prussia, he said: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your majesty."

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters, at Vendres, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On September 2, McMahon's whole army, comprising one hundred thousand soldiers, capitulated without condition.

The Prussians had 240,000 men engaged or in reserve; the French 120,000.

The Tribune's special telegram from Arlon, Friday afternoon, says that every hotel here is filled with French refugees from across the frontier. The frontier villages are crowded.

One hundred and fifty French and 100 German soldiers, while trespassing on Belgian territory, were made prisoners and conducted to Namur.

I saw on the train some Luxemburgers, who had been expelled from Paris on account of their poverty. The Parisians are preparing for famine by expelling all foreigners not possessed of means for a support.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 3.—The fortifications are complete.

Trochu is virtually dictator.

To-day is the last day of grace for all foreigners to leave the city.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, September 3.—The Prince Imperial has arrived at Cheinay, thirty-two miles Southeast of Mouz, and been lodged at the palace of the Prince of Cheinsy.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 3.—The news that the Emperor and McMahon had capitulated was received with the most prodigious enthusiasm here. Thousands of people thronged the streets this morning in ranks, with arms linked, singing patriotic songs, shouting, and exhibiting every other sign of enthusiasm. A singing crowd assembled before the palace, when, in response to their cheering, the Queen appeared and made a short address. All the schools were closed. The monument to Frederick II. was literally buried with flags. Demonstration before the residences of Bismark, Moltke and the Minister of War. Stores are closed. The day is given up to festivities.

Cotton Statement.

OFFICE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
SAVANNAH, August 31, 1870.

This being the close of the commercial year, we have taken great pains to arrive at the actual stock on hand to-day, including all on shipboard, not cleared, up to this evening. It will be seen from our table below that the receipts at this port since the 1st of September last, including stock at that date, have been 477,379 bales uplands, and 16,788 bales sea island, and the exports during the same period were 474,622 bales upland, and 15,906 bales sea island—which, together with 240 bales of upland, and 300 bales sea island destroyed by fire—leaves the stock on hand, and on shipboard not cleared at this date, 2,517 bales of upland, and 492 bales sea island.

COTTON AND RICE STATEMENT.

	Upland Bales.	S Isl'd Bales.	Rice. Tier's.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1869	778	169	681
Received since Aug 24, 1870	1,854	38	60
Received previously	475,317	16,581	24,572
Total receipts	477,379	16,788	25,273
Exported since Aug 25, 1870	2,665	12	
Exported to interior points	5,000		5,000
Exported previously	466,199	15,906	19,978
Total exports	474,922	14,906	24,978
City consumption	4,000		4,000
Burnt	240	300	
Deduct from total receipts	474,922	14,906	28,978
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, Sept. 1, 1870	2,517	492	295

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES.—ALL Obituary Notices will be charged at the rate of TWO CENTS A WORD. Cash must accompany the notices. aug24-dtf

☞ MUSQUITO CANOPIES—NEW designs this morning—hung up in the city free of charge. Step Ladders for stores and dwellings. New Window Shades.

S. S. KENDRICK & SON.

aug26-dtf

New Advertisements.

EDUCATION

FOR BUSINESS LIFE!

COMPLETE preparation for the Counting House and Business Life at

MOORE'S

Atlanta Business College,

Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Business Papers, etc. Students instructed separately, and received at any time.

Circulars furnished on application.

sep4-d6t

CARPENTERS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the Fair Grounds, FIFTY CARPENTERS to work mostly on rough work. Trains for the accommodation of men who wish to live in the city, leave the depot daily at 6:30 A. M., returning at 6:30 P. M. Apply to J. C. KIMBALL,
At Fair Grounds,
Or J. A. BURNS,
At H. I. Kimball's office—Opera House.

sep4-d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FORTY (40) BARRELS OLD WICKLIFF WHISKY, at

KENNY'S ALE DEPOT,

For which he is State Agent, and which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

sep4-d6t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

J. M. PATTON'S PROPERTY.

I WILL sell, upon the premises, on FRIDAY, 9th day of September, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

18 Residence Lots,

On the corner of Rolling Mill and Irwin Streets, immediately south of Dr. Hitchcock's residence.

These lots are a subdivision of Mr. J. M. Patton's seven acre residence lot. It has upon it some noble forest shade trees, choice fruit trees, and scuppernong and other grape vines. It is on a high hill, with superior water. Every lot lies well and commands a fine view of the city. These lots will furnish convenient homes for operatives in the Planing Mills in the eastern part of the city, and in the extensive Furniture Factory soon to be erected on Harris Street. The attention of capitalists is called to this sale. Upon the premises are two one-story but dings to be sold and removed, if the purchasers of the lots on which they stand require it.

This will be a positive sale with unquestioned titles. Conveyances and all the usual attractions will be furnished.

Terms—One-half cash; balance 1st January, with interest.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent,
35 Alabama street.

sep4-dlt

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

THE RUDD PROPERTY.

I WILL sell, upon the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, TEN RESIDENCE LOTS and ONE HOUSE, on Jackson Street, situated between the residences of John Stowe and Mr. Jennings.

These are nice lots for capitalists, or those wanting cheap building lots in a healthy locality. Conveyances out and back.

Examine the property and be on hand. It must be sold.

Terms—One-half cash; balance 1st January next, with interest.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent,
35 Alabama street.

sep4-dlt

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE RESIDENCE LOTS.

ON NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 7th instant, at half-past five o'clock, we will sell on the premises, TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOTS, 50 by 200 feet each, on the west side of Ivy Street, in the immediate neighborhood of Colonel Hickey, Major Lox, Geo. and Lobt. Wilshir, A. Pope, H. J. Cox, Dr. A. Alexander and others.

These lots are only a few yards from Peachtree Street, with pleasant surroundings and a refined neighborhood. Titles guaranteed and terms easy.

Conveyances furnished on day of sale.

WALLACE & FOWLER,
sept-dsun&wed Real Estate Agents.

ACADEMY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution re opened on September 2d, and will close February 2d, 1870.

The spring Term will commence on February 2d, and close on July 2d.

Terms per session, including Board, Tuition in English, washing, and use of bed and bedding.....$110 00
Tuition in French..... 20 00
Tuition in Music on Piano..... 30 00
Tuition in Crayon, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors..... 20 00
Tuition in Embroidery..... 10 00

For further particulars apply to the Superioress, at the Institution. sep4-d6t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE exercises of Miss LATIMER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ONLY, will be resumed, near the junction of Marietta and Walton streets, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER the 5th. A few vacancies remain to be filled.

TERMS:

Primary, per month..... $2 00
Intermediate, per month..... 3 00
Classical, per month..... 4 00

sep4-dlt

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, David Hattawagon having, in proper form, applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of James Cash, late of said county, deceased:

This is to cite all and singular, the creditors and next of kin of James Cash, deceased, to be and appear at my office, within the time allowed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why permanent administration should not be granted to David Hattawagon on James Cash's estate.

Witness my hand and official signature, this September 3, 1870.

R. C. BEAVERS, Ordinary.
Printer's fee $3

sep4-w30d

A. F. HARRIS. D. Y. HICKS.

Harris & Hicks,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PEACHTREE STREET,

HAVE in Store and for sale Corn, Oats, Rye, Flour, Meal, Feedstuffs, Bacon, Lard and Groceries. Cheap for cash. sep3-d1w

TO RENT.

SEALED Proposals for the Rent of two Houses on the Barlow County Agricultural Association Fair Grounds, near this place, during the approaching October Fair. The First is a house of two rooms, one room 16x30, and the other 16x30. The larger room is intended for a Dining Room, and the smaller for a Cook Room. The committe propose to rent this house to the highest bidder. The successful bidder to bind himself to keep a good Eating House with Bill of Fare composed of such things as the season affords.

The Second is a house 12x30, fitted up for a Confectionery. The successful bidder will be required to keep a supply of Ice Cream, Soda Water and Lemonade, as well as the usual stock of Confectioneries, but nothing to be kept in conflict with the Eating Saloon.

Bids will be received until 10th September by D. W. K. PEACOCK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Cartersville, Ga., August 30, 1870.

sep3-d1w

PRODUCE and GROCERIES

15,000 LBS Clear and Clear Ribbed Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs bulk meat—Clear Sides and Shoulders.
5 tierces Magnolia Hams,
15 " "O. K." Lard,
1,000 bush Tennessee White Corn,
1,000 " Oats,
50 bags Rio coffee,
50 bbls refined Sugars,
20 bbls Sugar-house Molasses,
25 bbls Refined Syrups,
50 boxes and half-boxes Candles,
50 boxes fresh Crackers,
25 boxes assorted Soda Crackers,
50 boxes Soap,
50 gross wood box Matches,
10 gross paper box Matches.

Mackerel, Tea, Cheese, Indigo, Madder, Starch, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cigars, Sardines, Oysters, Pickles, Buckets, Brooms, Wrapping Paper, Twine, etc., etc.

☞ The above goods are in store and for sale to the trade.

The prices will be made satisfactory.

CARROLL & KETCHUM,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Gate City Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. aug31-d5t

CARPENTERS WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE good mechanics can get employment by calling on

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,

At the Phœnix Planing Mill, corner Butler and Gilmer streets.

None but good workmen need apply.

aug31-d5t

BILL-HEADS, LABELS, LETTER-HEADS, and in fact every variety of Mercantile Printing done at THE CONSTITUTION office with dispatch.

DRY GOODS HOUSES.

...desirable assortment of ...ed and adapted to the ...y the attention of ... ...pers are determined ...mber. For invention ...chaefer, at Ware... ...corner of Monroe ...n be se

The Daily Constitution.

Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIFTY good carpenters are wanted at the Fair Ground.

SWEET POTATOES were retailing yesterday evening at seventy-five cents per peck.

WE learn that M. E. Kenny has subscribed $500 to the proposed soup house.

REMEMBER the tableaux on Tuesday night for the benefit of gallant Tallulah.

JUDGE LOCHRANE was at the City Hall yesterday morning hearing motions in certain cases.

A SWARM OF BEES occupy quarters in the steeple of the Second Baptist Church, near the spire.

THE Patent Gooch Tie, a very useful invention, can be had of P. E. McDaniel & Co. To secure a cotton bale it is a certain tie.

THE CONSTITUTION advocated the building of a city hospital over twelve months ago. It stands upon the same platform to-day.

DR. CROSS will discourse upon the Liturgy this (Sunday) morning, at St. Stephen's Chapel. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE Second Baptist Church unites in divine service this morning at 10½ o'clock, with the Central Presbyterian Church.

THE steamer of Mechanic Fire Company yesterday emptied a pool of water, collected in the coal cellar of the new depot, in double-quick time.

ELDER T. M. HARRIS, having returned home, will preach at 10½ o'clock this morning, and at 8 o'clock to-night, at the Christian Church, and will be regularly in his place hereafter.

FINE PEARS.—The finest specimen of pears we have seen this year was shown us yesterday by Mr. P. P. Pease. They grew in his garden and are of the Duchesse D'Agouleme variety.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Our friend Moore announces to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION, this morning, that his Business College is still open. Those desiring to prepare themselves for counting House or business life, will take notice.

REV. T. H. STOUT will preach at the First Baptist Church this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Dr. Brantly at night at 8 o'clock.

Rev T. H. Stout will preach at James' Chapel, West End, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CLAYTON SUPERIOR COURT.—The Legislature has changed the time of holding this court. It will be held next Monday by Judge Lochrane, we are informed, according to the change made in the calendar of the Atlanta Circuit.

A FRIEND informs us in a note that Captain Blodgett's office during the morning is at the Kimball Opera House, and in the afternoon at the National Hotel. Most of the members of the General Assembly congregate there at that time.

OWING to a broken type, the notice of Rev. Dr. Boring's collection at Dahlonega, yesterday morning, is somewhat obscure. The amount realized by him was fifteen hundred dollars, which shows well for the public spirit and benevolence of the people of that section.

THE run upon the National Restaurant for the past week has been quite heavy. Not withstanding the excessive labor devolving on our friend Thompson, he appears as fresh and cheerful as can be. Thompson, to use the phrase of an old friend, is "immensely popular."

OLD RELIABLE.—The Morgan line steamers from New York to Charleston, leave Charleston on every Tuesday and Saturday. This is the cheap and pleasant route for merchants going East. The James Adger will sail on Tuesday next.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK and Captain Blodgett subscribe each $100 annually to the proposed soup house, AS LONG AS THEY RESIDE IN ATLANTA, payable quarterly. Do Governor Bullock and Captain Blodgett mean to intimate that they will "flee the wrath to come?"

Mr. Local: I propose to build a double-track railroad from New York to New Orleans, to be finished within five years, provided the City Council of Atlanta will donate me ten acres of land in the heart of the city for the purpose of depots, etc., and guarantee me the right of way through the city free of charge. A MAN.

ATHENS.—We learn from a private letter that work will be commenced on the street railroad in Athens this week. The Georgia Railroad has taken eighteen shares of stock in it.

It is thought that Colonel J. H. Christy will be nominated as candidate from the 27th Senatorial district.

"BRIGHT and early" yesterday morning, our worthy and energetic foreman became the recipient of a fine oak arm chair from that Prince of Furniturists, W. K. Fox, Esq. The foreman has obeyed the request on the card accompanying the gift.—"Here rest thy weary limbs"—and feels under a weight of obligations to the Printer's friend, W. K. Fox.

OUR talented and live friend, Albert H. Cox, has retired from the position of local Editor of the LaGrange Reporter. We regret to lose him from the profession. Professional engagements, we learn, is the cause of his retiring. No truer patriot or stauncher friend or more chivalrous gentleman exists than Albert H. Cox. Success to him.

S. S. KENDRICK & SON will, in a few days receive the most extensive and elegant stock of carpets, curtains, rugs, mats window-shades, etc., etc., ever brought to Atlanta. Their stock of fine English velvets, body Brussels, tapistries, 2 and 3 ply carpets will be especially fine. This old and established house has long been recognized as "headquarters" in the above goods. They are on Marietta street.

WE direct special attention to the advertisement of William Wood, who has removed his coffin ware-rooms next door to the CONSTITUTION office. He is prepared to furnish coffins of all kinds, and Fisk's metallic burial cases. Having an experienced workman he is prepared to repair, varnish and upholster all kinds of furniture. Furniture made or repaired at short notice. Work on furniture will be done at any residence when desired. Now is a good time to have furniture made as good as new.

MACON, GA., August 20, 1870.—*Colonel D. W Lewis, Secretary of the Georgia State Agricultural Society:* DEAR SIR—So far as my observation goes, I have found no premium offered to the printing profession, to be competed for at the coming fair. I therefore propose to offer a quarto job printing press, known as the Novelty Press, as a premium for the best printed weekly newspaper—published outside of the cities of Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta, and to be of the current date of the week of the fair. Typographic style as well as press-work are to be considered by the awarding committee.

Respectfully, J. CLARKE SWAYZE,
Editor American Union.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—We would urge upon our citizens the urgent necessity and practical importance of calling at once upon the Receiver and Collector, Mr. Frank T. Ryan, at the City Hall, and paying their tax dues the City. If every tax-payer will come up promptly and pay their indebtedness, there will be no necessity for the Finance Committee to borrow money to run the machine. The Collector has been peremptorily ordered to close his books on the 9th. The Council are determined to double-tax delinquents and issue executions against them. We therefore repeat our request to the citizens of Atlanta. Come up and pay your city taxes.

O. H. JONES & Co.—Messrs. O. H. Jones & Co. have recently constructed an addition to their Livery Stable, which unites, in a striking degree, strength and beauty. The building is of blue granite, two stories high, one hundred and eighty-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in the clear, with stalls above and below. The stables of Messrs. O. H. Jones & Co. front on Loyd street one hundred and eighty-one feet inclusive of the main shed. One thousand head of stock can be comfortably sheltered by them. They are provided with every convenience for the accommodation of stock. In the stable is a large water tank, used for the purpose of washing off horses and buggies. The stables are well ventilated, and the firm is determined that their patrons shall have no cause of complaint. Their specialty is furnishing fine carriages for families. They have a new lot of fine buggies and phaetons.

Mr. Local: The ladies of the Memorial Association are exceedingly gratified by the success of their entertainment last Thursday evening, and unanimously desire to make public acknowledgment of their obligation to those who contributed so materially thereto, and especially to Mrs. Murray, of Griffin, and Madame Dodout, for vocal music, admirable in its artistic rendition and delightful in its melody.

To Mr. L. DeGive for the gratuitous use of his elegant Opera House.

To the Quartette Club, deservedly a favorite of Atlanta audiences.

To Clarke's Band, which, on this occasion, multiplied the obligations that our people have so freely and frequently acknowledged.

To Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co., for chemicals, and to Dr. Land, practical chemist, for his invaluable services in their preparation.

To Captain J. H. Morgan for the energy, courtesy, skill and taste with which he so successfully devoted himself to the general management of the enterprise.

Atlan'a, September 3, 1870.

THE ATLANTA SOUP HOUSE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Kenny headed the list for the establishment of a "Soup House and Charity Hospital," with $500.

H. I. Kimball gave $500.

His Excellency, Governor R. B. Bullock, gave $100 per year, so long as he resides here.

Foster Blodgett gave $100 per year, so long as he resides here.

Who will be the first of ten men who will pledge themselves to give $50 per year for five years, payable annually, quarterly, or monthly?

Who will be the first of forty men who will pledge themselves to give $25 per year for five years?

Who will be the first of fifty men who will pledge themselves to give $10 per year for five years?

Who will be the first of one hundred who will pledge themselves to give $500 per annum for five years? Who will be the first body of one hundred who will give $100 per annum for five years?

A subscription list will be left at the post-office, in charge of the energetic and accommodating news dealer, Orion Dozier, where everybody can put down the amount of their contributions, with their names opposite, and they will be called upon when the funds are necessary to carry out this grand charity.

Mr M. E. Kenny voluntarily and kindly proposes to keep a subscription list open at his Ale Depot, and it is earnestly hoped that *all* his visitors will contribute.

MARIETTA, September 2, 1870—*Mr. Local:* Wednesday night there was a school exhibition in the city hall. The boys did credit to themselves. The attendance was large and fashionable. The scene was enlivened by the Marietta brass band. Yesterday the Hon. W. D. Anderson delivered an eloquent address, and the prizes were awarded. A silver medal was given to Charles Fryer for the best "speakest," and the young lad who forgot his piece and fell fast asleep, received a "leather medal" for the soundest sleeper.

Professor Nichols gave a grand fancy ball. His scholars reflected credit to his art. Their fairy forms flitted through the mazy dance as gracefully as the swan glides along the silvery stream. The shawl or scarf dance was admirably performed by the little fairies, whose bright eyes sparkled like the stars above the snow bank. The Augusta girls, Miss Davidson as Flora, Miss Walker as Diana, and the two Miss Fosters, of Nashville, were the belles. But Miss Loyd, of Florida, who represented the wild Indian, played her part nearer to perfection than any in the room, large or small, as it required no restraint. She acted the child of nature admirably. One lady, representing Night, looked well. In fact every character of Shakespeare, Bulwer, Sheridan and Mythology was displayed with taste, and well performed.

The most distinguished looking lady we saw on the promenade was Mrs. C. . . . of Augusta, who was magnificently attired, and walked with the stately grace of a queen. After the "wee small hours" the crowd, each well pleased, left.

Georgia News.

The male academy at West Point is nearly finished.

Augusta is shipping Kaolin chalk to the North.

Social, dancing and other parties are numerous in and near Columbus.

Watermelons are tolerably plenty in Columbus at good prices.

LaGrange High School opened with sixty-two pupils at its fall session.

There is to be a Sunday school celebration at Adairsville next Saturday.

Up to the 1st instant, one hundred bales of new cotton had been received at Columbus.

The next Cherokee Fair will be larger than any Fair in Georgia, save the State Fair.

The Southern Female College at LaGrange opened its fall session with sixty pupils.

Twenty-six whites and forty-seven blacks died in Savannah during the month of August.

Mr. B. C. Scott, Mr. R. T. Weathers and Mr. Moses Singleton, of Bainbridge, all valuable citizens, are dead.

The adjourned term of Morgan Superior Court will commence on Tuesday next, the 6th of September.

Mrs. J. A. Johnson died August 31, at the residence of her husband, near Palmetto, Campbell county, Georgia.

J. D. Simms and A. J. Smith have been nominated as Democratic candidates for Representatives from Coweta county.

Colonel W. F. Wright, Mr. W. A. Turner and Mr. P. F. Smith, all of Newnan, are aspirants for the Congressional nomination.

Gilbert Boaz, 15th amendment, charged with killing Miss Burns, of Sugar Valley, Gordon county, has been arrested.

The first bale of cotton brought to West Point sold there for 26½c, and was shipped to Cincinnati, where it was sold for 24½c.

Mrs. Mary Searcy, wife of Geo. Searcy, deceased, died on the 25th ultimo, at J. T. Ainsley's, in Talbot county, aged ninety years.

General DeRussey has left Savannah to assume command of the post of New York. He is succeeded at Savannah by Colonel Livingston.

A piece of petrified oak, two feet in length and ten inches in diameter, resembling flint, was fished up in St. Helena Sound, near Savannah, a few days since.

A convention of the delegates of the Newnan and Americus Railroad Company is called to assemble in Newnan on the 27th instant.

General Robert Toombs has consented to deliver the address before the Columbus Agricultural Society, at the Columbus fair in November next.

The cotton crop in Decatur, Baker, Mitchell, Miller and Early counties, is seriously damaged by rust. Many planters will not make enough to pay for fertilizers.

The Southwestern Railroad advertises to ship cotton from Columbus to Savannah at 85 cents per 100 pounds; to New York $1 55; Baltimore $1 55; Philadelphia $1 55; and to Boston at $1 70.

Miss C. D. Upson, at the Alabama and Georgia Manufacturing Company, made, during the month of August, 176 cuts—7,040 yards of sheeting—earning $44, attending to six and seven looms.

Mr. W. O. Tuggle, Dr. E. D. Pitman, Mr. James S. Walker, of Troup, and B. D. Thomason, of Carroll, are spoken of as suitable candidates for State Senators from the 37th Senatorial district.

Governor Bullock has revoked the Executive order of January 31st, 1870, authorizing the Daily Commercial, of Rome, to publish Executive orders and proclamations.

Savannah is going to have a new census of her own. The policemen are to be the census takers. As they are in the habit of taking people up, conversely taking people down will come very natural, and produce correct results.

Mrs. Young J. Allen, wife of the Missionary to China, and her three children, are at the residence of W. O. Tuggle, Esq., at LaGrange. Mrs. Allen has just returned from China after an absence of ten years.

F. M. LONGLY.—This gentleman is suggested in the West Point Shield as a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature from this county. If nominated by a meeting of our citizens, we know of no man we shall more heartily support. True and unswerving to principle, he will make a good member.—*LaGrange Reporter.*

Mr. W. O. Tuggle is frequently spoken of as a candidate for State Senator from this district. He is young and active, and labored earnestly for the success of the Democratic party in the last contest, when W. W. Merrell was declared elected against what we believe to have been the vote of the district. To Mr. T., in our opinion, rightfully belongs the place now filled by Merrell.—*LaGrange Reporter.*

There will be a convention of the Democratic party of Polk county, at Cedartown, on Saturday, the 17th of September next, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the Legislature, and the several county officers. Each district is requested to send five delegates.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton sales 1,500; price advanced ¼; uplands 20½. Flour dull; superfine state and western 4 90@5 25. Wheat dull and 2@3 lower; winter red and amber western 1 30@1 32. Corn dull at 83@85. Mess pork nominal. Beef steady. Lard dull; kettle 17@17¼. Groceries quiet. Navol stores firm. Freights firmer.

Money 5@6. Sterling nominal at 9½. Gold closed at 14½@14¾. Governments quiet but very strong; 1862s 13½. Southerns quiet but firm.

LATER.—The bank statement shows continued losses in the reserve, but is more favorable than was generally expected. Little currency is going to the interior. Loans decreased over $1,250,000. Circulation decreased a trifle. Deposits decreased $1,250,000. Legal tenders increased $750,000. Gold active and excited, but very weak; opened at 15⅝, but fell to 14 on the news of the surrender of Bazaine, and large sales of long gold were made on account of parties recently prominent bulls in the market. Later in the day it advanced to 14¾, on the rumor that Trochu had proclaimed a Republic in France, and closed at 14½@14¾. 1862s 13¾; 1864s 11⅞; 1865s 12¼, new 10¾; 1867s 10¾; 1968s 10⅜; 40s 6¼. Tennessees 62⅝; new 60¾. Virginias 67¼; new 67½. Others not quoted.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Cotton firmer; middlings 29; sales 100 bales; net receipts coastwise 24; stock 955.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Flour and Corn dull and unchanged. Whisky 89@90. Pork nominal at 27 50. Lard 15¾. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 14½; clear sides 17¾@18.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Bagging active. Hemp 29. Flour active; extra family 5 50. Whisky 89@90. Provisions steady. Corn 56.

SAVANNAH, September 3.—Cotton sales 600 bales; net receipts 102, coastwise 21, total 123; stock 3,700; demand good; prices tending up; middlings 20¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Cotton sales 1,000 bales; receipts 269; exports, to France 1,494, coastwise 201; stock 19,96; middling 18; holders ask an advance; buyers operate with caution.

Flour firmer; superfine 5 50; double 6 25; treble 6 75. Corn firmer; mixed 85; white 92a95. Bran 1 00. Hay scarce; choice 28 00; prime 26 00; Ohio River ordinary 23 00. Pork dull; mess 30 00. Bacon firmer at 15½@18@19½; hams dull, sugar-cured 21½@25. Lard, tierce 17½@17⅝; refined 17½@18¾; kegs held at 20. Sugar dull; yellow clarified 13¾. Molasses dull; plantation 25; prime reboiled 40. Whisky 92@1 00. Coffee, prime 17½@17¾.

Sterling nominal. New York sight ⅜ premium. Gold 14½.

CHARLESTON, September 3.—Cotton sales 50 bales; net receipts 857; stock 1775; middlings 17¾; market opened firm and closed quiet.

GALVESTON, September 3.—Cotton sales 20 bales; net receipts 21; stock 4 916; good ordinary 14¾@15; market quiet and firm.

AUGUSTA, September 3.—Cotton sales 80 bales; receipts 95; middlings 17¾@18; market advancing, but offerings light.

LIVERPOOL, September 3—Evening.—Cotton closed excited; uplands 9⅛; orleans 9¾; sales 15,000; speculation and export 5,000. Pork and lard quiet. Bacon 59s.

LONDON, September 3.—Consols 92⅛. 1862 89¾. Continental securities, except French, tend strongly upward. At Liverpool everything is unsettled, but generally tending up. Sugar firm on spot and afloat. Tallow 41s6s.

Local and Business Notices.

THE members of the Atlanta Liquor Dealers' Association will not forget to attend a regular meeting next Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., as business of importance will come before the body.

sep4-d1t JNO. S. WISE, Secretary.

HAVE you a Cough? Have you Bronchitis? Have you Asthma? Have you Spitting of Blood? Have you Night Sweats? Have you Consumption? Have you any disease of the throat or lungs?

For the cure of any of these complaints, use Globe Flour Cough Syrup. It has made some of the most wonderful cures recorded in Medical Science, even when the patients were considered in the last stages of consumption. *Nil desperandum,*

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & Co.

sept3-tf

"BARRETT'S" Hair Restorative.

"BARRETT'S" can't be equaled.

Don't confound "Barrett's" with others.

"BARRETT'S" challenges the world.

Out of "Barrett's," out of fashion.

aug30-d1w.

THE United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky., has four different lines of street railroads running past its door. aug30-d1w.

If you want Soda, Cream Tartar, Black Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs, Mace, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

Go to Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, for anything you want in the drug line. You will get it cheaper than at any other house in the city. july10-d1y

VICTORIA lawn suits at Mrs. Frank's.

PERCALE travelling suits at Mrs. Frank's.

LARGE assortment of ladies' suits at Mrs. Frank's.

SASH ribbons of latest style at Mrs. Frank's.

GREAT reduction of prices in millinery goods at Mrs. Frank's.

FRENCH calico at 17½ cents per yard at Mrs. Frank's.

SUMMER dress goods selling at greatly reduced prices at Mrs. Frank's, Decatur street. july24-dtf.

If you want Rosadalis, Koskoo, McLean's Cordial, Tutt's Sarsaparilla, or Radway's Ready Resolvent, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

200,000 No. 1 Brick, at wholesale and retail, at the second brick yard on Walton Spring branch, by Marshall & Manning. Leave orders at Wm. Powers & Sons, corner of Peachtree and Walton streets. aug24-dtf

CLEAR as the sky is that balmy fluid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherto used for dying the hair. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is as cloudless as "the light in beauty's eyes," and it darkens gray hair to any shade from golden brown to perfect ebony. Sold by all druggists. aug30-deod1w.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—George Cook & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. The largest house in the Southern States. Mr. Wm. M. Shackleford, an experienced gentlemen, superintends the Musical Department. Professional and Amateur Musicians will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Everything pertaining to the "ART MELODIOUS," to be found here. Special attention paid to Tuning Pianos. GEORGE COOK & Co.,

aug24-d1y Marietta street.

A NEW ADVERTISING DODGE.—Every time a lady who uses fragrant Sozodont opens her mouth, she advertises the article. The state of her teeth is a certificate of its excellence. No spot darkens their surface, no impurity clings to them, the cushions in which they are set are rosy, and the breath that swells through them is sweet as the breese of June.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful in every house. aug30-d1w.

On and after Tuesday next, free dances will be given on Tuesday and Friday nights at the King House, at Stone Mountain. july5-dtf

If you want Window Glass, Pure Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, or anything in the paint line, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.—Parties in want of any of the popular patent medicines of the day, will find it to their interest to call on Bradfield & Co., Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., next door to Colonel Mark W. Johnsons's. july10-dtf

FORTY Barrels Cherry Brandy just received at Kenny's Chicago Ale Depot, on Pryor street. july6-dtf

Go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, and get the best Lubricating Oil that is made for fine machinery. july10-d1y

CONSULT your welfare and read the advertisement headed "Bad Blood." je5-d3m

If you want White Rock Potash, Concentrated Lye, Cheap Soap, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

A CHAPTER OF FACTS.—Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember. aug30-deod1w&wlt.

"It's mity curis," said Mrs. Partington to Ike, while reading about the impending war in Europe, "that the Hollerhorn creates sich an ado in Yurrup, when it's sich a common disease among the cattle in Ameriky." The old lady having delivered herself of the above, took a dose of Lippman's Great German Bitters to cheer her depressed spirits and resumed her knitting.

Lippman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. For sale by B. F. Wyly & A. J. West & Co., Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga. aug24-d&wtf

If you want Choice Butter, go to C. J. KICKLIGHTER'S Confectionery, 79½ Whitehall street. aug28-d2w

If you want pure Drugs go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store on Broad street. july10-d1y

METROPOLITAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF NEW YORK.
Home Office 319 Broadway.
OFFICERS:
JAMES R. DOW ..... President
JOHN R. HEGEMAN ..... Secretary
TWELVE CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENTS
IN FAVOR OF
LIFE ASSURANCE!

IT enables one, by the best method yet discovered, to provide for his own household.

It protects labor, and garners for the fireside of home the fruits of one's honest toil.

It brings relief to the sorrows of bereavement, and brightens the otherwise desolate pathway.

It gives the permanence of an estate or of a fortune to those depending on their daily labor.

It is the safest of all investments, as it thrives even upon the ruins of ordinary financial concerns.

It is a profitable use of funds, yielding better returns than most investments.

It is properly not exposed to creditors or taxes, but protected by law for one's dependents.

It brings ready money in a moment, and at just that moment when it is most timely and welcome.

It affords all the conveniences of Savings Institutions, and much larger pecuniary returns.

It is useful for raising money by loan, where otherwise only personal security could be given.

It proffers its benefits to all classes, and men in all pursuits of life, being truly an investment for the million.

It benefits the assured—promoting industry and economy, and prolonging life by relieving it of anxiety.

BOARD OF REFERENCES:
Hon. W. H. Hulsey, Attorney at Law.
W. H. Tuller, Cashier National Bank.
Captain T. L. Langston, Merchant.
C. C. Hammock, Broker.
S. S. Kendrick, Merchant.
Colonel J. S. Prather.
Amos Fox, Merchant.
Thomas L. Wells, Merchant.
L. L. Abbott, Merchant.
W. F. Meador, Merch nt.
J. J. Richards, Merchant.
W. A. HEMPHILL, Esq.

Come, come while ye may—for delay is dangerous. Apply to HENRY R. CHRISTAIN,
General Agent, State of Georgia,
Office—Marietta street.

J. A. DUNN, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Atlanta, August 16, 1870.
N. B.—Reliable working agents wanted in every county; also a local agent. aug17-d1m

DEMAREST & WOODRUFF
(Successors to TOMLINSON-DEMAREST CO.)
628 & 630 Broadway, N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, &c.
Especially adapted for the Southern Roads.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES
LIGHT VICTORIAS,
PHAETONS,
CABRIOLAS,
ROCKAWAYS
And all other styles of Fine Carriages,
For one or two horses.
TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES,
On Elliptic and Side Springs.
CONCORD BUGGIES,
MAIL HACKS & JERSEY WAGONS.
We are also Sole Manufacturers of the
WOODRUFF CONCORD BUGGY
AND
Plantation Wagon for 1, 2, 4 & 6 Horses
The best Buggy and Wagon in America for the money.
We have had an experience of thirty years in making work for the Southern States, and know exactly what is wanted to stand the roads. We invite all to send for Circulars, and parties visiting New York will especially invite to call at our Warerooms.
We solicit the trade of merchants and dealers.
Illustrated Circulars, with prices, furnished by mail
A. T. DEMAREST, N. Y.
W. W. WOODRUFF, GA.
We have also opened a
BRANCH OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT
IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Corner Hunter and Pryor streets,
Where we expect to keep a large stock, and
Sell at Very Low Prices.
aug31 deodly

Troy Female Seminary.
THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD,
aug28-d3m Troy, New York.

LANDSBERG'S
LUMBER YARD,
OPPOSITE GEORGIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
SAWED SHINGLES & LATHS.
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS,
AND ALL
VARIETIES OF DRY
AND
Framing Lumber.
july28-d1f

FOR NEW YORK
VIA
Charleston, South Carolina.

THE SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL Steamships
MANHATTAN, CHAMPION, JAS. ADGER, CHARLESTON,
Of New York and Charleston Steamship Company's line will leave Adger's South Wharf, ON EVERY SATURDAY during the SUMMER MONTHS.

The ships of this line are handsomely and comfortably fitted up for Passengers, and their tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

Insurance by this Line half per cent.

Cotton taken to New York, Liverpool, Boston, Providence, and the New England manufacturing towns at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

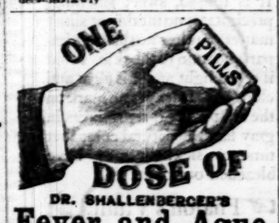
THROUGH TICKETS
—FROM—
ATLANTA TO NEW NORK, $27.50.
This includes Meals and Staterooms.
JAS ADGER & CO., Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
H. M. COTTINGHAM,
Freight and Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Georgia, who will give all further information and secure choice staterooms in advance. Tickets sold by him or at General Ticket Office.
aug31-3m

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the best cast-iron, wooden Pump, and costing less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.

CHS. G BLATCHLEY,
624 & 626 TILBERT ST.
PHILA.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

Fine Coffin Warerooms
On Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of Fine METALLIC CASES. Also a large number of Walnut and Poplar Coffins. In connection with the Wareroom, there is a fine HEARSE, also Carriage to attend Funerals.
Prompt attendance guaranteed to all orders. WM. WOOD.
june5-d1y Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
WHY is it that so many children die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain.
Also, it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, can not be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be safely and certainly removed from the most Delicate Infant, by the timely use of
B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
It is perfectly harmless, contains no Mercury, being a purely Vegetable Composition, and may be administered with the utmost safety to children of all ages.
Worm Confections, made there for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.
CAUTION.
Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful too see that the initials are B. A. This is the article that has been so
Favorably Known Since 1829,
And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an invitation forced upon them.
Schwartz & Haslett,
FORMERLY
B. A. Fahnestock's, Son & Co.,
Sole Proprietor's Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec8-1m&1aw1y



DOSE OF
DR. SHALLENBERGER'S
Fever and Ague
ANTIDOTE
Always Stops the Chills.
This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances, and is the only Medicine that will
CURE IMMEDIATELY
and permanently every form of Fever and Ague, because it is a perfect Antidote to Malaria.
Sold by all Druggists.
nov13-d&wly

The Orphans' Free School,
Founded and maintained by the
GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,
On the corner of Forsyth and Walton Street,
Will Commence its Fourth Session,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.
Mrs. E. Y. HILL, Principal.
aug28-d1f

HENRY SELTZER,
ON BROAD,
Between Marietta and Walton Streets,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
China, Queens, Glass and Plated-ware,
CUTLERY,
Lamps and House Furnishing Goods,
KEROSENE OIL, WILLOW-WARE,
The Mason's Fruit Jar, (best Preserver) on hand by the Gross and at Retail.
ORDERS SENT BY MAIL FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.
aug13-d6m

STEPHENS, FLYNN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, LIQUORS, ETC.
Agents for the Sale of
LIME, GUANO, VIRGINIA LAND PLASTER & SALT,
Forsyth Street, near the Capitol,
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING REMOVED ACROSS THE STREET TO OUR LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE, NEXT DOOR TO GLENN & WRIGHTS, WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive, store and sell any consignments sent us, and make
Liberal Cash Advances
on the same. With improved facilities and increased trade, can promise quick sales and PROMPT CASH RETURNS. Being sole Agents for the sale of Flour manufactured by the
CELEBRATED "CHAMPION MILLS,"
of Rome, Ga., and receiving large quantities daily, we are prepared to fill all orders sent us promptly, and give our personal guarantee that the quality of this Flour is, and will continue, fully equal, if not superior to any in our market. Have now in store and are receiving daily, large lots of Corn, Hay, Oats, Rye and Barley also wanted. Oats, Rye and Barley also wanted.
July1-d6m STEPHENS, FLYNN & CO.

COMMONWEALTH
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
178 Broadway, New York.
OFFICERS.
F. K. MORSE, Secretary. JOHN PIERPONT, President.
J. B. PEARSON, Vice President.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
All Policies issued by the Commonwealth are incontestable from date of issue, and are free from restrictions on travel.
It permits Residence anywhere without extra charge.
All Policies are non-forfeitable, and participate in the profits of the Company unless otherwise specified.
Dividends are declared annually upon all Policies that have been in force a full year, and are available on payment of the next annual premium.
DR. GEO. G. CRAWFORD, Medical Examiner. G. I. THOMAS & SON,
Managers Southern Department, No. 82 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
Liberal inducements to Agents and Solicitors.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Howard Insurance Company of New York.
Cash Capital $500,000; Surplus, $275,470 61; Total, $775,470 61.
CHARTERED IN 1825.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary. SAM'L T. SKIDMORE, President.
WM. R. SKIDMORE, Assistant Secretary. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice Pres.
Virginia Home Insurance Company.
Invested Capital, $200,000; $30,000 State Bonds Deposited with Comptroller of the State of Georgia.
DAVID J. BURR, Secretary. D. I. HARTSOOK, President.
Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture insured against loss or damage by fire, in the above reliable Companies, on the most favorable terms. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
G. I. THOMAS & SON, Agents, No. 82 Whitehall St.
june1-d3m

COTTON STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF MACON, GEORGIA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $500,000.
Deposited with State Authorities for protection of Policy-holders, and realizing at least 8 per cent., $150,000.
All Policies Including "Ordinary Life," Non-Forfeiting and So Provided in the Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.
PREMIUMS AS LOW AS IS COMPATIBLE WITH SAFETY.
RETURN PREMIUM AND JOINT LIFE POLICIES ALSO PARTICIPATE IN PROFITS.
A Loan of One-Third the Premium given, when desired, on all kinds of Policies and no Notes taken Therefor.
1,800 POLICIES ISSUED; LOSSES PAID, $32,500.
COMPANY MUTUAL.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY, AFTER THE SECOND YEAR.
WM. B. JOHNSTON, Pres't. W. S. HOLT, Vice-Pres't. GEO. S. OBEAR, Sec'y
C. F. McCAY, Act'y. J. W. BURKE, Gen'l of Agent.
J. MERCER GREEN, Med. Ex. JOS. THOMPSON, Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
E. S. RAY, Medical Examiner.
Agents wanted. Apply to WM. MAGILL, Supt. of Agencies.
aug27-codtm.

BRICKS FOR SALE.
I HAVE Two hundred thousand good average Bricks, at my yard in West End, which I will sell reasonably, for cash, if called for soon.
aug30-d1f JULIUS GLATZ.

House and Lot for Sale.
TEN minutes walk from the Car Shed. Apply to J. R. DAVAN,
aug31-d1f No. 11 Broad Street, Cincinnati Ale Depot.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—J. BLODGETT, Superintendent; A. L. HARRIS, Master of Transportation.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	7 30 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5 30 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	7 30 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	4 14 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	8 15 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 30 P M
Leaves Chattanooga	7 10 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	3 17 P M

CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Atlanta	5 30 P M
Arrives at Cartersville	8 11 P M
Leaves Cartersville	6 00 A M
Arrives at Atlan

The Daily Constitution.

Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are regularly authorized, as local Agents, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION, at the following places:

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The Poetry of the Period.

We find the following in the St. Louis Republican. It purports to be the work of "Cadwallader Gongczlin," evidently the *nom de plume* of some young woman dazed with much reading of Jean Ingelow and other modern poets:

Two ships over the mountains flow,
My white bird laughed at the bait;
Lustres of midnight beat with dew
The crest of the willow leaf sail.
Ah, me! on you see
Where the mulberry sleeps on the nut brown bea?

Fluttering down with violet tide,
Snow drift cloudings rumble the sun,
And swan's down dimple the welkin's de
When my wave born, oriole locks were young.
Ah, me! on you well can you tell
The pathos that lurks in the gongczlin swell?

Fateful glintings melt the tender blue,
Elfin arrows stant under the sea;
Day is wrapped up, my heart has the hue
Of a whale when he swallows a tree.
Oh, dear! can you hear
My love who is choking the wind locked mere?

Whip poor-wills pipe through the meadow gloom,
Shadows troll roundelays low and sweet;
Yet life grows old, and shuttle and loom
Weave a mesh of despair to tangle my feet.
Oh, wail, phantom Vale!
Where the god wit drives piles in the lake with his tail.

Wimpled rivers wind under the moon,
Watchful summits stand over the shore;
My Roger dived through the wild lagoon,
And pale tangents sleep for aye, in my door.
Oh, Pharisees! their sire,
Will the gongczlin poets *never* expire?

ATLANTA PRICE-CURRENT.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
ATLANTA, September 3, 3 o'clock, P. M. }

We note but little activity in business circles this morning, and no change in quotations.

COTTON—Market steady at 16½ for middlings; 13½ for low middlings; 14½ for good ordinary, and 11 for ordinary. Receipts light.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 14; selling at 1 16. Silver buying at 1 06; selling at 1 10. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GROCERIES.—Corn meal 1 35, by car load, 1 45 in small lots. Rice, 10c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 15c; Tallow 12a15c. Sugars, A, 15½c; C, 15; Yellow, C, 14½; Brown, 12½a14. Rio Coffee, 20a24; Java, 35a38c. Beeswax, 33 a34. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 50. N. O. Syrup, 75a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 38a. Copper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25c. Starch 9c. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 18; English dairy, 23c. Goshen butter 40a50c; Tennessee, 35a40. Eggs, 25 per doz. by the lot.

PROVISIONS—There is a light stock of bacon and prices rule stiff. Clear sides command 20a20½; clear rib sides 19½a20; shoulders 16½; plain hams 22a25; canvassed 26a28.

LARD—Choice in barrels 19a19½; kegs and cans 20a20; inferior 18a19.

FLOUR—In active demand and stocks full. Superfine per bbl, 6 25a6 50; extra 6 50a7 00; family 7 00a8 00; fancy 8 00a8 50.

FACTORY GOODS.—The supply of Factory Goods is ample and the quality the best, offered in any market. Brown Shirtings, ⅞ 9all; B.Shirting 3-4, 9, 4-4 12a13; Bleached shirting, ⅞, 7a9½; Bleached shirting, ⅞, 13½a14½; Brown drills, 14½; Bleached Drills, 15½; Stripes, 14½a17½; Checks, 18½a19; Montour Osnaburgs, 16½a17; Troup, 18½; Yarns, 1 50.

BULK MEATS—Are also in light supply; clear sides 19a19½; clear rib sides 18½a19; shoulders 14½a15.

GRAIN—Corn, full stock. We quote mixed and yellow at $1 20a1 22; and prime white $1 25 in car load lots at depot. Wheat—red 1 10; white 1 35. Oats, 60c. Rye, 1 20 in but little demand.

DRY GOODS.—In dry goods, Atlanta equals New York, and our wholesale dealers can duplicate New York bills, saving freight and expense of travel there and back. We call attention to the quotations: Atlens 11; Sprague, 10½a11; Pacific 11; Lancaster 11; Wamsutta 8; Amoskeag, 9 1-3. Ticking, Pittsfield, 10; Cocheco, 10; Albany, 12; Eastern B, 16; Amoskeag D, 22; Hamilton, 30; Conestoga 4-4, 30; Amoskeag A C A 35. Low grades of prints can be had at from 6 to 6½.

TOBACCO.—Atlanta is one of the best tobacco markets in the United States, for price and quality. We quote low grades, sound medium, summer work, 65. Stock small. Low grade, winter work (won't stand May sweat) 60a62½; fine 90a1 00; choice 1 10; leaf 20.

LIQUOR MARKET—Whisky, rectified, 1 25 al 50 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a2 00; Robinson County, 2 00a3 00; Cognac Brandy, 1 50a3 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a5 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin, 1 50a6 00; Scotch, 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00; French Brandy, 4 50a12 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 7a8; round and square, 8a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburgh bar, 6; nail rod, 7.0a 12; band, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 75; 3s, common, 6 75; 3s, fine, 8 75. Plow steel, 11c; cast, 26a28c; German, 18a20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bi-carb soda 7a8 per lb. Cl ne stone 18a20. Copperas 4a5. Epsom salts 6½a8. Madder 22a25. Opium 17 00a19 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 4a. Saltpetre, 12a20c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 6 00a8 50; pints, 3 50a3 75; per gal., 3 75a 4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a5 00; per gal., 1 45a3 50.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, 7 25; blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 2 75; buck, 3 00.

HOGS AND LIVE CATTLE.—Live shotes, 6½a7½, owing to size; stock fair; no demand. Live cattle on foot, choice 5a5½c; common 3½a4c gross. Stock light.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 00a1 35; do., boiled, 1 35a 1 40; Sperm, 2 50a3 00; Whale, 1 50a 2 00; Lard, 1 40a2 00; Pure Winter, 1 75a2 00; Tanners, 1 00a1 25; Kerosene 40a45c; Petro, 35; Copal Varnish, 2 75a4 00; Japan, 3 00a3 50; Coach, 5 00a6 00. White lead, per lb., 11½a15; do., pure, 16½.

LEATHER AND HIDES—White oak sole, 40a50; Hemlock, good, 31a33; damaged, 25a30; French calf skins, 34 00a38 00 per doz; American calf skins, 26 00a45 00; Harness leather, 45a50c; upper leather, 60a80c; liningskins, (sheep), 4 50a9 00 per doz. Green hides 8a9c; dry salted, 15a16c; dry flint, 18a18c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime, 55c per bushel; Chewackla, 60c. Hydraulic cement, 4 00 per barrel, James River 4 50 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peeled Peaches 8a12c; not peeled 4a6c; Apples 4a5c.

Telegraph Markets.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Gold 15¼. Sterling—long 9¾; short 10¼. 62's 14. Stocks very irregular. Money 4a5.

Flour 5a10 lower. Wheat nominally lower. Corn quiet and steady. Pork 27 62. Lard steady. Cotton firm and moderately active; Uplands 19¾; Orleans 20¾; sales 500 bales. Turpentine quiet at 39½. Rosin very firm. Freights firm.

LONDON, September 3, noon.—The great and pacific news gives unusual relief. The effect is visible upon nearly every countenance. Transactions and prices exhibit a new impulse. Consols 92½. Bonds 89. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie 16¼. Illinois 11½. Great Western 24½.

LIVERPOOL, September 3, noon.—Cotton opened firm; Uplands 9 9-16; Orleans 9¾ a9¾; sales 12,000. Red Western Wheat 8s 5da8s 7d; red winter 7s 7d.

Railroads.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE!

VIA ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure as all sea-ons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN *West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.*

Quick Time and Sure Connection VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase **Through Tickets** and have their **Baggage Checked** through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta, TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars ON All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a Splendid Line of Steamships From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford; and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are *UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.*

Through Tickets on Sale at Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.

aprl11-dtf

1870!

PASSENGERS DESIRING TO VISIT ANY OF THE Northern, Southern, Eastern, —OR— WESTERN CITIES

Should study well the attractions offered by the WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

The celebrated Passenger Route of the South.

The Only Route from Atlanta RUNNING A DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN,

Preventing the Possibility of a Delay of Twenty-Four (24) hours, incident to lines running but one Daily Train.

The Passenger Equipment of this Road is Superior to that of any Road in the South.

In addition to the LUXURIOUS COACHES Of the Road, there are attached to all night trains the FAR FAMED Pullman Sleepers,

Which furnish accommodations equal to a first-class Hotel.

There are on sale at reduced rates, for the summer season, TICKETS to
Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
Alleghany Springs,
Coyner's Springs,
Black Springs,
Warm Springs,
Little Sweet Springs,
Bedford Alum Springs,
Montvale Springs,
Bonbeba Springs,
Natural Bridge, of Virginia,
Lookout Mountain,
Mammoth Cave,
Niagara Falls,
Hot Springs, of Arkansas,
And all other resorts IN THE UNITED STATES.

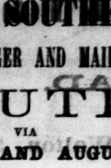
This is the only Road in the South offering for sale Through Tickets to
Yokohama, Japan,
Hioga, Japan,
Hong Kong, China,
Shanghai, China,
Nagasak, China.

Steamers Leave San Francisco FOR *CHINA AND JAPAN,* On the first day of each month.

Tickets can be purchased at all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. CLEVELAND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS, Master Transportation and Supt.
FOSTER BLODGETT, Superintendent.
T. M. HARDEN, Northern Passenger Agent.

READ



IT is well known to Doctors and to Ladies, that that Women are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex—such as Suppression of the Menses, Whites, Painful or Scanty Menstruation, Chronic Rheumatism of the Back and Womb, Irregular Menstruation, Hemorrhage, or Excessive Flows, and Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb. These diseases have been treated successfully. The profession has sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.

At last that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skillful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by BRADFIELD & CO.

It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above disease, as certain a cure as quinine is in Chills and Fevers.

For a history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around the bottle.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

LAGRANGE, GA., March 23, 1870.

BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Georgia:

DEAR SIRS: Take pleasure in stating that I have used, for the last twenty years, the medicine you are putting up, known as DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended. I have been familiar with the prescription, both as a practitioner of medicine and in domestic practice, and can honestly say that I consider it a boon to suffering females, and can but hope that every lady in our whole land, who may be suffering in any way peculiar to their sex, may be able to procure a bottle, that their sufferings may not only be relieved, but that they may be restored to health and strength.

With my kindest regards, I am, respectfully,
W. B FERRELL, M. D.

We, the undersigned Druggists, take pleasure in commending to the trade Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR—believing it to be a good and reliable remedy for the diseases for which he recommends it.

W. A. LANSDELL, Atlanta, Georgia.
PEMBERTON, WILLSON, TAYLOR & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. C. LAWSHE, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. ROOT & SON, Marietta, Georgia.

DR. PROPHITT'S Celebrated Liver Medicine.

It is purely vegetable, and will act upon the Liver and Kidneys as promptly as Calomel and Bucku, without any danger of salivation or de truction of the bones.

Parties taking this medicine need not fear getting wet, or any other reasonable exposure.

Symptoms of Liver Disease:

Headache, Dull Feeling or the Blues, Sour Stomach, Sick or Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Bad or Bitter Taste in the Mouth, Pain in the Back, Chills, Fever and Ague, and is darker than usual, Costiveness, Melancholy Feelings, Cramps, Cold Feet, Colic, Dysentery, or Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, and Piles. If fect, where the Liver is out of order, you are liable to every disease that is not contagious.

Prophitt's Liver Medicine, if taken properly, will prevent and cure any disease resulting from a deranged Liver.

It will regulate its functions and thus cure all diseases caused by the failure of its healthy action.

It has been used for a great number of years, and has given universal satisfaction.

There is no brother or son claiming to have the original receipt. It is put up in both Powder and Fluid form.

FAIRBURN, GA., September 4, 1868.

DR. O. S. PROPHITT:

SIR: My wife has been an invalid for fifteen years. Doctors all agreed she had "Liver Disease." In connection with their practice she used various noted remedies, none of which seemed to do any good. Sometime ago I procured a bottle of your "Liver Medicine," of your agent here, C. A. Harvey, which being given according to directions, has effected a complete cure.

Respectfully, etc.,
GEO. L. THOMPSON.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 18, 1870.

MESSRS BRADFIELD & CO:

GENTLEMEN—Last year, during my travels in Alabama and Southwest Georgia, I contracted chills and fever, and my general health became very bad. I tried various remedies, and among others Shallenberger's Pills—all to no purpose. I was troubled with intense pain in the small of my back, and for month I did not have a moment's rest. I had well nigh despaired of recovering when a friend recommended me to take Dr Prophitt's Liver Medicine. I did so, and one bottle has cured me, and to day I feel like another man. I consider it one of the best medicines for general use now put up, and, without any reservation, recommend it to a friend. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, etc.,
O M HARRALSON.

DS. PROPHITT'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL

Is one of the most valuable compounds now put up for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholora Infantum, or Cholera Morbus

This medicine has been in use for years, and gives universal satisfaction.

The most delicate child may take it with impunity.

COVINGTON, GA., November 9, 1867

DR PROPHITT:

Having a severe attack of Dysentery during the past summer, I was induced to use your Dysentery Cordial, and derived therefrom immediate and permanent relief. It gives me pleasure to recommend this remedy to all who may be so attacked, believing that, should the directions be followed, relief would surely be obtained.

Truly, etc,
O. S. PORTER.

CUSSETA, TEXAS, 1869.

DR. PROPHITT:

DEAR SIR: Your Liver Medicine and Pain Kil It is a complete success.
J. L WHITTLE.

PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT.

This is the celebrated medicine that run Perry Davis' Pain Killer out of the market, wherever it was so. Davis made Prophittsnage the name from Pain Killer to PAIN KILL IT.

For Cuts, Bruises, Burns, or old Sores, it is the best thing you can use as a dressing.

For SNAKE BITES or STINGS of POISONOUS INSECTS, it is a perfect ANTIDOTE.

It is good for Colic, Colds, Coughs, or Bowel Complaints. Its name indicates its nature fully It is truly DEATH to pain.

Manufactured and sold by BRADFIELD & CO. Atlanta, Georgia, and for sale by all Druggists.

NEWTON FACTORY, GA., November, 1867.

DR. PROPHITT:

Last summer my horse sprained his knee severely, causing the whole leg to swell to about twice its natural size, and rendering him almost helpless; two applications of your Anodyne Pain Kill it thoroughly cured it.
JOHN B. DAVIS.

DR. PROPHITT'S Fever and Ague Pills.

THE best Antidote for Chills and Fever known Cures warranted in every case or money refunded. Purely vegetable.

DR. PROPHITT'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

WILL relieve Headache, Nervousness, Jaundice, and all other derangements of the Liver. Purely vegetable.

Manufactured and for sale by BRADFIELD & CO., Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia and for sale by all Druggists of Atlanta, Georgia, at manufacturers prices.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, have used Dr. Prophitt's Preparations and take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as being all he claims for them:

Colonel R J Henderson, Covington, Ga; O T Rogers, Covington, Ga; O S Porter, Covington Ga; Prof. J L Jones, Covington, Ga; M W Arnold, Georgia Conference; Rev W Orlin, Georgia Conference; F W Swanson, Monticello Ga; Robert Barnes, Jasper county, Ga; A M Robinson, Monticello, Ga; James Wright, Putnam county, Ga; A Westbrook, Putnam county; Ga; Judge J J Floyd, Covington, Ga; W L Bebee 'Covington Enterprise;' A R Zachry, Conyers, Ga; George Wallace, Atlanta, Ga; Dick Lockett, Davis county, Texas; W Hawk Whatley, Cusseta, Texas; W C Roberts, Linden county, Texas; Toomey & Stewart, Atlanta, Ga; W A Langdell, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.; R F Maddox & R F Maddox & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Uriah Stevens, Cartersville, Ga; A M Louis, Lumpkin county, Ga; Joseph Land, Lowndes county, Ga; Jas Jeff, Cartersville, Ga; W L Ellis, Dooly county, Ga.; W A Forehand, Dooly county, Ga; John B Davis, Newton Factory; E F Bass, Lowndes county.

STATE OF GEORGIA. } Know all men by
FULTON COUNTY. } these presents, That I have this day, for value received, sold, and transferred to BRADFIELD & CO., the sole right to manufacture and sell my Family Medicines, and have furnished them with the full recipes, and have authorized the said BRADFIELD & CO., to print, or have printed, anything they may see proper concerning any and all of above medicines. This [illegible] day of [illegible] 1867.
O. S. PROPHITT.
[Signed]
In presence of Thomas F. Jones, and Robert Crawford, Notary Public. [L. S.]

Also for sale by all Druggists.
july19-dcodtw1y

HARDWARE AT Wholesale and Retail

TOMMEY

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED & OUR STOCK IS LARGE

STEWART.

and varied. It consists of everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store.

TOMMEY & STEWART, Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

feb3-dly

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 *Canal Street, New York.*

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

STRAW GOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundowns, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM, 257 Canal Street, Between Broadway and Earles' Hotel

nov28-dly

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much value in information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary Syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—a prisoner of the Blood I know of better remedy.

Samue G. McFadden, Murfreesboro' Tenn., says:

I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis, and am entirely cured of Rheumatism, send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benjamin Bechtol, of Lima, Ohio, writes: I have suffered for twenty years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body; a short time since I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

DR. CLEMENTS & CO., Proprietors
L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga., sells Rosadalis at Proprietors rates. may 1-dly

Chattahoochee House, WEST POINT, GA.

THIS well known Railroad Dinner House has recently undergone thorough repairs, and the Proprietor is now better prepared to accommodate his guests than formerly.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

may28-dtf W. L. WILLIAMS

A NEW DISCOVERY!! PHALON'S "VITALIA;" OR, Salvation for the Hair.

CLEAR AS WATER! WITHOUT SEDIMENT!! OPEN TO THE LIGHT!!!

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the hair coloring preparations heretofore used. It is limpid, sweet smelling, precipitates no muddy or slimy matter, requires no shaking, imparts no stain to the skin. Hold it to the light and it is clear and cloudless. It leaves no mark on the scalp; yet it reproduces in gray hair the natural color that time or sickness may have bleached out of it.

Phalon's Vitalia is for one sole purpose, that of reproducing, with absolute certainty, the natural color of the hair. It is not intended as a daily dressing, nor for removing scurf or dandruff; nor for curing baldness; nor for stimulating the growth of the hair.—These objects may be accomplished after the color has been fixed with the Vitalia, by Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

THE VITALIA is a harmless and unequaled preparation for the reproduction of the original hue of gray hair, and nothing else. This is accomplished in from two to ten applications according to the depth of shade required. Sold by all druggists.

Baltimore Notices.

GEORGE PAGE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Also Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, &c. No. 5 Schroeder Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for Catalogues and Price-Lists. july21-dly

J. Woolman Burton, } Jas. W. Stockton.
Late of Perryville.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS JUST BEEN REFITTED. *Centrally located.*

feb12-dtf

PRODUCE and GROCERIES

15,000 LBS Clear and Clear Ribbed Bacon Sides,
10,000 lbs bulk meat—Clear Sides and Shoulders.
5 tierces Magnolia Hams,
15 " "O K" Lard,
1,000 bush Tennessee White Corn,
1,000 " " Oats,
50 bags Rio coffee,
50 bbls refined Sugars,
20 bbls Sugar-house Molasses,
25 bbls Refined Syrups,
50 boxes and half-boxes Candles,
50 boxes fresh Crackers,
25 boxes assorted Soda Crackers,
50 boxes Soap,
50 gross wood box Matches,
10 gross paper box Matches.

Mackerel, Tea, Cheese, Indigo, Madder, Starch, Powder, Shot, Lead, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cigars, Sardines, Oysters, Pickles, Buckets, Brooms, Wrapping Paper, Twine, etc., etc.

The above goods are in store and for sale to the trade.

The prices will be made satisfactory.

CARROLL & KETCHUM, Grocers and Commission Merchants, Gate City Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. aug31d5t

To All Whom it May Concern.

YOUR attention is called to sections 377 and 383 of the City Code. They have been so amended that one notification from me is sufficient, and I now notify all parties, who comes under the scope of said sections, to remove all obstructions, Sweepings, Hair, Fuel, Slop, or Washings, within six hours, and will say that you are not allowed to put the boxes, used to place such accumulation in, upon the street or sidewalk, except on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, when a Scavenger Cart will pass around and empty them.

apr30-dtf G. W. ANDERSON, Marshal.

Valuable Real Estate, AT GAINESVILLE, GA., FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE built and occupied by Haise Bewdry, deceased, a summer residence.

Any amount of Wood Land can be purchased, convenient.

Apply to E. A. GOWER, At Cartersville, Or, R. V. COBB, Gainesville, Ga.

N. B.—Some Valuable Mill Property for sale in the immediate vicinity of Gainesville. apr10-dlf

DR. W. A. HOOTEN'S INFIRMARY FOR THE BLIND, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES to perform the most remarkable cures of the age on the Eye. These wonderful works have already become a matter of history, and are rapidly spreading their influence over the whole country. Any amount of unquestionable evidence can be readily furnished persons desiring information.

REFERENCES.

General John B. Gordon, President Southern Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.
General A. Austell, President National Bank, Atlanta, Ga
Ex Governor J. E. Brown, Atlanta, Ga,
Rev. Dr. Jesse Boring, M. D., Professor Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.
Cameron, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta Ga.
I. F. Cox, President Baptist Female College, Lagrange, Georgia.
Rev. R. W. Fuller, Pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.
Prof. I. J. Morris, Auburn, Ala.
Hon. J. T. Clark, Cuthbert, Ga.
Hon. John Erskine, Judge U. S. D. C., Atlanta, Georgia.
Rev. I. J. Wood, Rome, Ga
Rev. T. H. Murphy, Hogansville, Ga.
Hon. C. B. Wooten, Dawson, Ga.
Rev. B. L. Ross, M. D., Fort Valley, Ga.
Hon. R. A. Turnipseed, Fort Gaines, Ga
Captain S. S. Dunlap, Macon, Ga.
G. S. Dasher, Conductor S. W. Railroad, Ga
Colonel B. A. Thornton, Columbus, Ga.
Hon. W. M. Slaton, Cuthbert, Ga.
Colonel B. J. Smith, Cuthbert, Ga.
Rev. A. S. Worrell, Editor Baptist Sentinel and Pres. Lex. Female College, Ga.
Rev. Aug. W. Baker, Conwayboro', S. C.
F. B. Moodie, General Agent Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. W. H. C. Davenport, Lone star, Texas.
Hon. C. A. Stanton, Bristo, Collins county, Texas.
Hon. Thomas Pullum, Union Springs, Ala.
Rev. Morgan Calloway, Pres. Meth. Female College, Lagrange, Ga.
J. J. Toon, Proprietor Franklin Steam Printing House, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. D. Shaver, Editor Index and Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution.

Infirmary on the corner of Collin and Baker streets. Office at Infirmary.

Bills for professional services, cash or its equivalent.

Persons writing on business will please inclose Post-stamp.

For circulars, apply to DR. W. A. HOOTEN, or REV. J. F. HOOTEN, junel9-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has at their kiln near Conyers, 125 000 first-class Brick now ready for delivery, which they will sell at a fair price, with a sufficient force of hands in the Yard to keep a constant supply. The Yard is conveniently located on the Georgia Railroad. Any order sent at first Brick will be promptly filled. A sample of our Brick can be seen at the store of Tommey & Stewart, Atlanta, Georgia; also, at J. J. Spencer's office, Railroad Agent, Covington, Georgia, in a few days. WM GALLAWAY, July17-dlf D. T. WHITE.

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book-cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp, cold and heat. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $3 to $10 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circular sent free.

Address: W. F. FITCH, No. 2 North Street, Baltimore, General Agent for the Southeast.

aug2-d6m 2m

OLD CAROLINA BITTERS

A DELIGHTFUL TONIC

We take great pleasure in offering the Old Carolina Bitters to the public. They are compounded with great care, and contain some of the best Tonics in the Pharmacopœia. As evidence of the superiority of our Bitters over all others, we have certificates from many of the leading physicians in our State, who have prescribed them in their practice.

THE OLD CAROLINA BITTERS Will be found invaluable for Want of Appetite, General Debility, Chills and Fever and Dyspepsia.

We do not offer our Bitters as a cure for all diseases, but as an Aromatic Tonic, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. Principal Depot, GOODRICH, WINKMAN & CO., Importers of Choice Drugs and Chemicals, junel8-dly Charleston, S. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ABOUT six weeks ago, a black and white Cow, one tit gone and horns bored for hollow-horn. A liberal reward will be given for information of her whereabouts by the undersigned.

C. HUGHES, Boot and Shoe Maker, Pryor street.

july3-dtf

The Summer Attraction.

The McDowell House, Newnan, Ga.

A NEW Brick Hotel, well ventilated, and commodious. Good water, and fine healthy climate. A retreat for invalids and the overworked merchants. Elegant fare, beautiful tables, clean rooms. E. T. WHITE, Superintendent. July9-dtf Newnan, Ga.

SEASON, 1870.

MONTVALE SPRINGS, Blount County, East Tennessee.

THIS favorite Summer Resort for the invalid and pleasure seeker will be open for the reception of visitors, JUNE 1st, 1870.

The most marked beneficial results attending the use of these waters in functional derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and skin, and the cure of Caronic Diseases, attest the Medical Properties of these Waters.

Situated at the base of the Chilhowee Mountains, it presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and the pleasure-seeker, no less on account of its pure invigorating atmosphere and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, than of the Restorative Powers of its waters.

Such provision has been made for the Comfort of visitors, that the Proprietor confidently promises satisfaction to his guests.

Daily Coaches, with mail and passengers, run between Maryville, the terminus of the Railroad from Knoxville, and the Springs, distant nine miles, over good roads.

Board per day $2 50; per week $15 00; per month, $60 00.

Address, for descriptive pamphlets, JOS. L. KING, Proprietor, junel5-d3m Knoxville, Tennessee.

HANNON, JOHNSTON & CLANTON, GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Terminus Texas Central Railroad.

General M. W. HANNON, Terminus T. C. R. R.,
General JOS. E. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.,
General JAS. H. CLANTON, Montgomery, Ala.

july2-dly

One Thousand Pounds TURNIP SEEDS.

RUTA BAGA, White Top, Flat Dutch, Purple Top, Large White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Norfolk, and the celebrated SEVEN TOP, or "JOHNNY CAKE."

Prepare your land and plant Ruta Bagas early in July. Above Seeds at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Retail, $1 00 per pound, and mailed free on receipt of price.

MARK W. JOHNSON, Dealer in Guano, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, Broad street.

junes28-dtf

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 29, 1869.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

THE WORLD!

This Preparation surpasses all others of its class as a **Hair Renewer.**

It is thoroughly in its action upon **Gray** or **Faded** Hair and its effect permanent.

It produces but **one distinct shade,** while others leave the hair in many varied colors.

It **promotes growth** when others fail to reproduce a single hair.

It does not **crisp** or **dry** the hair, but leaves it moist and glossy.

Ladies find it superior to any other as a Toilet **Dressing.**

The ingredients used in this Preparation are the **very best** that can be found, and are as harmless as water.

LORD & SMITH, Proprietors, CHICAGO, ILLS.

REDWINE & FOX, WHOLESALE AGENTS,

And for Sale by all Druggists.

feb28-deow1y

GEN. A. H. COLQUITT. JAMES BAGGS. H. H. COLQUITT.

COLQUITT & BAGGS, COTTON FACTORS —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

sep30-dtf

A PORTION OF PREMIUM LIST OFFERED BY CENTRAL GEORGIA Agricultural and Manufacturing COMPANY FOR THEIR FIRST FAIR, TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MACON From October 3d to the 8th, 1870.

GEORGIA RAISED TROTTING HORSES.

Fastest Trotting Horse, Mare or Gelding, raised in Georgia, any age, in harness, mile heats, best 3 in 5—
1st premium $300 00
2d premium 150 00
Fastest pair Georgia raised Trotting Horses, without regard to age or sex, mile heats, best 2 in 3—
1st premium 100 00
2d premium 50 00

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards.... 50 00
Best Stallion, 3 years old and under 4..... 30 00
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3..... 20 00
Best Mare, 3